THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

London Review;

Containing the

Literature, HISTORY, Politics,

Arts, Manners, & Amusements of the Age.

Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ

BY THE

Philological Society of London.

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From January to June

1798.

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THE
European Magazine,
For JANUARY 1798.

[Embellished with, 1. An Elegant Frontispiece, representing the City of Antwerp. And, 2. A Portrait of Adam Lord Duncan.]

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LONDON:
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and J. DEBRETT, Piccadilly.

THE FRONTISPIECE

represents ANTWERP, a City of Brabant, Capital of the Marquisate of the same name, with a Bishop's See. The Cathedral is a fine structure, and contains an assemblage of Paintings by the greatest Masters of the Flemish School, particularly Rubens and Quintin Matsys. The Citadel is esteemed one of the strongest Fortresses of the Low Countries. It is 22 miles N. of Brussels, 22 N. E. of Ghent, and 65 S. of Amsterdam. Long. 4. 28. E. Lat. 51. 13. N.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

John O Surry in our next.

Uxoruis, Picture of the Life of a Clergyman, F. R. S. and several Poems are received.

The Portrait recommended by Aristides shall be engraved, if he can procure the use of it for us.

ERRATUM.

Page 9—For BUTLER, read S. BUTLER.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Dec. 16, 1797. to Jan. 20, 1798.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barl. s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barl. s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Middlesex	47	7	25	5	25	5	20	4	27	1
Surry	49	8	29	0	25	8	21	4	28	6
Hertford	43	8	28	6	25	5	17	4	28	1
Bedford	43	2	28	4	25	9	17	3	24	11
Hunting.	42	4	00	0	25	8	15	4	22	9
Northam.	46	6	30	6	24	2	15	2	23	6
Rutland	49	0	00	0	29	6	18	0	26	0
Leicester	54	2	00	0	29	1	18	1	28	7
Nottingh.	55	11	31	0	31	0	18	2	29	4
Derby	57	6	00	0	32	0	19	9	32	9
Stafford	50	0	00	0	34	8	21	9	31	5
Salop	50	4	38	2	34	10	19	10	41	0
Hereford	48	3	46	4	35	2	18	10	29	2
Worcest.	55	1	24	4	32	3	24	9	30	8
Warwick	57	8	00	0	31	6	21	6	33	0
Wilts	57	8	00	0	33	0	22	10	39	0
Berks	50	7	00	0	23	10	20	4	29	4
Oxford	52	1	00	0	24	3	19	11	27	5
Bucks	47	2	00	0	24	4	19	2	26	2

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Essex	45	0	26	6	23	10	19	0	24	9
Kent	47	10	00	0	26	6	19	11	27	1
Sussex	46	2	00	0	25	4	19	4	00	0
Suffolk	43	11	22	7	22	7	15	2	18	8
Cambrid.	41	6	21	8	24	9	11	3	19	5
Norfolk	41	1	19	8	21	5	14	6	21	3
Lincoln	43	5	26	0	25	0	14	9	25	5
York	46	0	29	0	25	2	15	5	28	0
Durham	48	7	00	0	30	0	18	1	00	0
Northum.	41	10	32	0	21	10	15	6	22	8
Cumberl.	53	9	32	2	26	4	15	6	00	0
Westmor.	56	6	39	0	31	1	18	1	00	0
Lancash.	50	9	00	0	30	11	19	1	38	8
Cheshire	50	0	00	0	32	6	20	6	00	0
Gloucest.	56	3	00	0	29	7	00	0	30	10
Somerset	60	4	00	0	32	4	19	8	37	4
Monmou.	55	4	00	0	34	10	00	0	00	0
Devon	61	3	00	0	31	4	15	3	00	0
Cornwall	61	9	00	0	30	10	14	2	00	0
Dorset	55	11	00	0	29	8	21	4	32	0
Hants	52	3	00	0	26	7	20	7	31	4
WALES.										
N. Wales	52	4	36	0	26	8	13	8	40	0
S. Wales	64	0	00	0	32	11	12	7	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JANUARY.

DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.
1	29.67	41	W.
2	29.71	42	W.
3	29.90	40	W.
4	29.85	42	W.
5	29.71	44	W.
6	30.10	39	W.
7	30.27	33	N.W.
8	30.44	29	N.
9	30.34	30	N.N.E.
10	30.30	31	N.
11	30.10	33	S.
12	29.87	34	E.
13	30.01	35	W.
14	30.08	34	W.
15	29.80	37	W.
16	29.51	43	W.
17	29.35	47	S.
18	28.98	46	S.
19	30.01	45	S.E.
20	30.26	46	S.W.
21	30.16	47	S. W.
22	30.05	45	S.W.
23	30.16	37	N. W.
24	30.20	35	N.
25	30.30	34	N W.
26	30.15	36	W.
27	29.95	40	W.

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW;

FOR JANUARY 1798.

ADAM LORD DUNCAN

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

ADAM DUNCAN, created, 21ſt October 1797, Lord Viſcount Duncan of Camperdown, and Baron Duncan of Lundie, in the Shire of Perth, was born the 1ſt of July 1731, at Dundee, in Scotland. He was a younger ſon of the ancient and reſpectable family of the Duncans, of Lundie, in the county of Perth, who poſſeſſed an eſtate of about 500l. per annum, which came to our gallant Commander about fifteen months ſince, by the death of his elder brother Colonel Duncan. Lord Duncan married a paternal ſiſter of the preſent Lord Advocate of Scotland, and niece of Mr. Secretary Dundas, by whom he has ſeveral children.

He early was devoted to the ſervice of his country in the Navy, and on the 25th of February 1761, was made a Captain in the ſhip the Valiant; on the 24th of September 1787, he was advanced to the poſt of Rear-Admiral; became Vice-Admiral in 1793, and Admiral of the Blue in 1795. He was ſoon noticed by the late Lord Keppel, and was with him at the taking of Havanna; and when that Nobleman was made an Admiral, he choſe his friend Duncan for his Captain, and he was afterwards one of the Members on his Court Martial.

Before the late engagement, which has covered him with laurels, Admiral Duncan had not an opportunity of atchieving any very brilliant object. It has been the courſe of his ſervice rather to be uſeful than conſpicuous. He has not been an adventurer or a quack. He was not employed upon exploits calculated either to raiſe his fame, or to fill his purſe. But his merits have been truly appreciated by the judges of the ſervice, and no man has enjoyed through life a more ſtable reputation in public, or a more amiable character in private life.

The promptitude and alacrity with which he carried his fleet to ſea, the ſkill with which he ſeized the proper moment of attack, the bravery and management of the action, though ſplendid, are the leaſt titles to our praiſe. The patience and conſtancy with which he maintained his difficult and painful ſtation during ſo many boiſterous months, and ſtill more the gallantry with which, during the critical period of the mutiny, he kept his poſt in the blockade of the enemy with only three ſhips, when he was abandoned by all the reſt of his ſquadron, are proofs of heroiſm, zeal, and virtue, which will be long remembered with gratitude by his country.

We cannot on the preſent occaſion omit to preſent our readers with the following ſpeech, which was made by Lord Duncan to his crew on the 3d of June 1797, and which bears every mark of authenticity in its unaffected piety, its ardent patriotiſm, its indignant grief, its ſimple yet impreſſive eloquence, ſo admirably adapted to the hearts and underſtandings of its auditors:

"My lads — I once more call you together with a ſorrowful heart, from what I have lately ſeen; the diſaffection of the fleets; I call it *diſaffection*, for the crews have *no* grievances. To be deſerted by my fleet, in the face of an enemy, is a diſgrace which I believe never before happened to a Britiſh Admiral; nor could I have ſuppoſed it poſſible. My greateſt comfort under

God

God is, that I have been supported by the officers, seamen, and marines, of *this* ship; for which, with a heart overflowing with gratitude, I request you to accept my sincere thanks. I flatter myself much good may result from your example, by bringing those deluded people to a sense of the duty which they owe not only to their King and Country, but to themselves.

"The British Navy has ever been the support of that liberty which has been handed down to us by our ancestors, and which I trust we shall maintain to the latest posterity; and that can only be done by unanimity and obedience. This ship's company, and others who have distinguished themselves by their loyalty and good order, deserve to be, and doubtless *will be* the favourites of a grateful country; they will also have from their inward feelings a comfort which will be lasting, and not like the fleeting and false confidence of those who have swerved from their duty.

"It has often been my pride with you to look into the Texel, and see a foe which dreaded coming out to meet us;—my pride is *now* humbled indeed!—my feelings are not easily to be expressed!—our cup has overflowed, and made us wanton. The all-wise Providence has given us this check as a warning, and I hope we shall improve by it. On him then let us trust, where our *only* security can be found. I find there are many good men among us; for my own part I have had full confidence of *all* in this ship: and once more beg to express my approbation of your conduct.

"May God who has thus far conducted you, continue to do so; and may the British Navy, the glory and support of our country, be restored to its wonted splendour, and be not only the bulwark of Britain, but the TERROR OF THE WORLD.

"But this can only be effected by a strict adherence to our duty and obedience; and let us pray that the Almighty God may keep us in the right way of thinking.

"God bless you all."

This speech is said to have so affected the crew, that scarce a dry eye was to be seen on their retiring.

Lord Duncan has been through life distinguished by unassuming and unobtrusive simplicity of manners. With a most elegant person he ever had a manly mind. He is full six feet three inches high; but with a character of muscular strength and proportion that sets off the height: though easy in his carriage he is erect, and it is scarcely possible to conceive a person more naturally graceful.

TO SIR JOHN SINCLAIR,

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR,

WERE I not perfectly confident of the patriotic spirit with which you ascended the Chair of the Board of Agriculture, of your ardent zeal to carry the public views of that Institution into effect, and of the liberal candour with which you receive and even invite the opinions of others on the various and extended branches of your enquiries, I should hold it vain to address you on the subject, and to offer sentiments so widely differing from the first principles of your undertaking; but under these impressions of my mind, it would be but empty affectation in me to make any apology to you for the following observations, which I therefore beg leave thus publicly, without further preface, to lay before you.

The object of your last year's Committee, which I hear you mean to revive, was that of inclosing Wastes and Commons: I touch not on the different modes proposed, because I object to the absolute inclosure of them in any mode. My reasons are as follow; and perhaps they will apply to all inclosures on the present system, as well as to those of Wastes and Commons; for I think them conclusive against both, as they are now, or are proposed hereafter to be conducted.

The great principle of improving land for public advantage is to leave a portion of it so improved *publici juris*, and on this principle is founded the custom in open fields of leaving one third or fourth every year, as of common right for all persons, as well those of smaller property in the community, and that not in land, as those of superior rank or property, and that in land, to turn their cattle, horses, and sheep, upon that portion, according to the extent of their several

legal

legal holdings, whether they be land or cottage, for unlimited right of common is a principle too absurd to be defended, though a custom too commonly put in practice This abuse I would earnestly wish to see corrected by a general act, much less violating the security of property than each individual act of inclosure or of navigation that cuts through it, or entirely takes it away; and justly too, if the public at large is benefited by it, either through the facility given to the circulation of commerce, or by lowering the price of provisions. But is this the consequence of inclosures *under the present system?* Is it not rather the annihilation of public right for the advancement of separate property? And do we not find, by forty years experience at least (for to that period I will confine the great annual increase of inclosures) that this erroneous principle has turned both country gentlemen and their overgrown tenants * into arrogant and unfeeling monopolists; for when did you know a man, or combination of men, with exclusive rights or privileges consider the public in any other light than as an *object of plunder?* If they did in articles of luxury only, I should be less averse (though in my heart I must ever scorn the narrow principle in the men), but in those of the necessary subsistence of man, especially the poor and industrious, whether labourer, tradesman, or mechanic, I hold it to be the indispensable duty of the legislature to withstand, in the first instance, so illiberal and destructive a proceeding.

But will you prevent any man from improving and making the most of his property? By no means. As far as it is consistent with the general right of the community: but I would not allow any man to acquire a duplication of his separate property, by taking from others their share in the right of pasture over all lands in rotation, only to enable him to lay heavier burdens on the public markets.

True it is, that the property of individuals lies most inconveniently scattered in various parts of open fields, that trespasses on each other's lands are daily made, and that commons are overstocked and neglected; but all these difficulties and abuses would be effectually removed by allowing or even enforcing by law a power in commissioners to allot and lay together for each proprietor a portion of land (quantity and quality considered) equivalent to that which before lay dispersed in the open fields, and even inclosing it, leaving one third or other reasonable portion of it open every year to a general right of common, under new regulation and controul, in which the proprietors of land would have their share, and keeping the other divisions in severalty to themselves.

The wastes and commons might be improved by banking, draining, and various other ways which local circumstances could point out, at the expence of every individual who had a right thereon by parochial levy †, to the tenfold advantage of the poor cottager and tradesman, as well as of the rich, and to the permanent diminution of the price of provisions at market; wherein, though the lower and more numerous classes of the community would receive the most apparent daily benefit, and comfort the rich, the great, and the powerful, who are not plagued with the double disorder of pride and covetousness, must see that they will ultimately find the true and liberal advantage that most properly comes to their share, *and in the manner in which it best becomes them to accept it.* By abundance of provisions in crouded markets, and the free purchase of them at easy rates by the earnings of their industrious and laborious dependents and neighbours, to the incredible diminution of the poor rates; which, though in one point of view they may be thought an honour, are in fact both a heavy burden and disgrace to this country.

I am aware that it will be said, "Unless you will hold out to land proprietors the great and exclusive advantages of the present plan of inclosure, they will not be at the expence or risque of it, and your fields will never be improved, but for ever lie in the unproductive and disorderly state of former times."

I am ready, Sir, to own, that the immediate ostensible profit to the *great* proprietor (for the small land owner, it is well known, is often ruined by the unequal and intolerable pressure of first advances) will not be so flattering to his

* I call them overgrown, because by occupation of vast extent of country, under long leases, they often bid defiance to their landlords, and set at nought all thoughts of ancient subordination.

† P. 4, l. 5. And this right I would wish to see extended to every householder paying scot and lot, and his due proportion to such levy.

eager expectation; but from the collateral and permanent advantages of this partial inclosure, accompanied with the comforts that will arise to the middle and inferior orders of his fellow subjects from the view of millions of them, who by their little claims and exercise of their common rights will not only raise provision for their own families, but by rearing and bringing to market calves, pigs, poultry, eggs, and butter, will largely contribute to the general economy by the reduction of prices in those most necessary articles. I say, Sir, from such a view, which ought to make the hearts of the opulent to leap for joy, the great and liberal proprietor will not only have his full measure of delight, he will in fact also reap ample amends for the imagined disappointment of his first cravings by the easier access to his dearest superfluities, as well as to the means of providing for the maintenance of his necessary household. The blessings of the poor will meet him in the morning, and bid him farewell before he goes to rest, and the blessings of a gracious Providence will overshadow and protect such a nation.

Thus have I, Sir, ingenuously thrown out my thoughts on this important subject; which, if worthy of any consideration, I am sure you, and the Board at which you preside, will reflect on with candour, and other Gentlemen may enlarge upon with more vigour of mind and strength of argument.

This one maxim I hold true and irrefragable, that though the land of the whole kingdom should, under your auspices and zealous exertions, be brought into the highest state of cultivation, yet if it be all held in severalty, and the ancient claim and right of common be extinguished or depressed in the mode and proportion of the present system of inclosure, the public can reap no benefit from it; but monopoly of property among the great, and combination among their principal and independent tenants, must annually take place, the one a practice adverse to a free constitution, the other equally inimical to a commercial country.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
With true respect, your's, &c.
AGRICOLA.

P.S. Allow me to add one general observation on the unaccountable neglect of the Legislature in respect of timber.

Notwithstanding the acknowledged and notorious decrease of forest timber, so clearly proved, and so forcibly urged to public consideration in the manly and patriotic reports of the commissioners appointed by Parliament many years ago to enquire into the state of the crown lands, &c. no care is taken in any bill of inclosure to lay down a principle, or enforce the practice of planting, but we see whole counties newly inclosed as bare of timber as the open fields. This is a fatal omission, which I hope the House of Commons will immediately correct by some standing order on that most important point.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM JOHN WILKES, ESQ. TO ——.

DATED AUGUST 6, 1765, FROM GENEVA.

I Travelled through very difficult and dangerous roads from Grenoble to the *Grand Chartreuse*, the chief monastery of the rigid order of the *Chartreux*. The general chapter of those monks is held there once in every year. It lies about eight leagues north of Grenoble, and is built near the summit of a very high, romantic, and steep mountain, among deep, gloomy woods of pine trees, and rugged, savage rocks. Nature sits here indeed in great majesty, on a sublime, craggy throne, but the situation, I think, inspires horror rather than pensiveness. As you ascend, a variety of cascades precipitating down among the fragments of the broken rocks, fill the ear with a wild kind of melody. When you have nearly gained the summit, the clouds are under your feet, a solemn death-like silence reigns, and over-hanging rocks and tremendous precipices alarm the imagination with real dangers. *Horror ubique animos, simul ipsa silentia terrent*, and this silence is never interrupted but by the hideous crush of the fragments of the splitting rock. The present convent is not quite on the summit *. There is a very old chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, called *St. Bruno's* Chapel, still nearer the summit of the high-

* Mr. Gray is mistaken, when he says, "this place St. Bruno chose to retire to, and upon its *very top* founded the *aforesaid* convent.

highest rocks. It is a strange old building; not to be classed in any order of architecture. The old convent stood there, but large fragments of the rock falling, and crushing several of the Fathers, forced the survivors to remove, and to build rather lower. Hospitality is a very steady and extensive virtue among these good Monks. All strangers are well received, but their stay is supposed not to exceed three days. A German, to whom the excellence of their Burgundy, no less than the exemplariness of their piety, was thought to suggest a longer abode in that *holy retreat*, found over his cell, *Triduanus est, jam foetet*. I continued with them a day and a half, was greatly edified, and extremely well accommodated, as well as my servants and horses. They are not allowed meat, but have excellent fish of various sorts, garden stuff, butter, cheese, bread, and fruit in perfection. The rule of their order enjoins silence, but a *pere coadjuteur* has a dispensation to receive strangers, and to do the honours of the convent. The *pere general* is likewise exempt from the rule. The fathers are allowed to drink wine, and the *pere general* sent me a present of the best Burgundy I ever tasted. There are separate apartments for the French, Spaniards, English, &c. with a large hall to dine, for the building is immense. At a distance are small houses and sheds for all kinds of workmen, carpenters, joiners, smiths, masons, &c. The Fathers have each a bed-chamber, an anti-chamber, a cabinet, and a small garden, with a variety of iron and wooden instruments to make their own chairs, boxes, &c. to cultivate their gardens, and to amuse themselves. Many of them are men of great families in France and Germany, and appeared of high breeding, as I observed in a variety of little circumstances, when I attended their evening devotions. Five of them had given up to their relations large family estates to retire to that dreary solitude. The *pere coadjuteur* and the *pere general* were really fine gentlemen, of easy and polite conversation. They had both lived much in the gay world. From satiety and disgust they had retired from it, to that internal peace and tranquillity, which they told me they had found only in those desarts. This *guilty* world however they did not seem quite to forget, for I saw on the table of the *pere general* the *Mercure Historique* printed at Amsterdam, and the *Journal Encyclopedique* of Bouillon, and they asked me a thousand questions about the late war, and the affairs of England.

I have been with *Voltaire* at *Ferney*, and was charmed with the reception he gave me, and still more with the fine sense and exquisite wit of his conversation. I think him the most universal genius, the most amiable as well as the wittiest of our species. He is a divine old man, born for the advancement of true philosophy and the polite arts, and to free mankind from the gloomy terrors of Superstition,

> Atque metus omnes, et inexorabile fatum
> Subjecit pedibus, strepitumque Acherontis avari.

He has done more to persuade the practice of a general toleration, of humanity, and benevolence, than the greatest philosophers of antiquity. His conduct in the affair of the family of Calas is more meritorious than the whole lives of most saints. He is exactly well bred, and in conversation possesses a fund of gaiety and humour which would be admired in a young man, and he joins to it those immense stores of literature only to be acquired by age. His memory is very wonderful, and the anecdotes it furnishes are so various and interesting, that he is the only exception I know of a man above seventy not being sunk into his *anecdotage*. He lives in the noblest, gayest style of a French nobleman, receiving all strangers, giving plays in his own theatre, and you have the entire command of his house, equipages, horses, &c. He is adored by all the inhabitants and vassals of his extensive domains, and with reason, for he hath been the creator of every thing useful, beautiful, or valuable in the whole tract near him, which before was a rude wilderness. When he came, *the desart smiled, and paradise was opened in the wild.* He has built little towns and villages, established several manufactures, and peopled the country with a happy race of mortals, who are daily blessing their benefactor. I told him, THESE *are thy glorious* WORKS, *Parent of Good*, and he is really more pleased in talking of them than of his most applauded literary *Works*. The charming *Pucelle* is his favourite. He is sometimes wanton in her praise, and is sure of her kind reception by all posterity. Nothing delights him more than the marriage and establishment of his vassals, and on those occasions he is always bountiful. There is not a miserable being dependent on him. He has *filled all hearts with food and gladness*—almost

almoſt to the walls of Geneva, where you have only *food and ſadneſs*. With every poſſible advantage from nature, Geneva is the moſt diſagreeable and melancholy city in the world, from whence almoſt all elegant pleaſures are baniſhed. The plodding, ſevere genius of the greater part of its joyleſs inhabitants, and the narrowneſs of their ideas, which are all commercial, render it diſguſting to any liberal ſtranger. The tomb of their gloomy maſter, of that ſanguinary, perſecuting reformer, *John Calvin*, is in a church-yard without the walls. There is neither ſtone nor marble, nor epitaph, nor inſcription. On the bare ſod grow only nettles, briars, and thiſtles. No cowſlip, violet, or primroſe, ſprings there to pleaſe the eye, or perfume the air.

Pro molli viola, pro purpureo narciſſo,
Carduus, et ſpinis ſurgit paliurus acutis.

The ſoil near Geneva is extremely fertile, and the air very temperate, although ſo near the Alps. Thoſe called the *Glaciers* quite dazzle the ſight, when the ſun gives its direct beams on them. The Rhone foams with impetuoſity through the town; but the ſuperior beauty of this country is the lake of Geneva *ſplendidier vitro*. The imagination cannot form any thing more pictureſque. On the ſouth the cheſnut groves of Savoy, on the north the vineyards and high cultivated fields of the Pais de Vaud, are reflected in its limpid waters. A greater contraſt can ſcarcely be imagined than between the natives on each ſide this great lake. All the inhabitants of the Pais de Vaud, which is in the canton of Berne, are happy, free, neat, well-cloathed, and at their eaſe, while thoſe in the Dutchy of Savoy are poor, wretched peaſants, cruelly oppreſſed, ragged, and almoſt naked, ſo ſtriking is the difference under the ſame climate, at ſo ſmall a diſtance, between the ſlaves of a deſpotic prince, and the free ſubjects of a mild republic.

LETTER III. FROM DR. SMITH TO MR. BAKER *.

SIR,

I Write this chiefly to thanke you for the other hiſtorical part of Bt. Coſin's letter to Dr. Gunning, wch you did me the favour to ſend me in your letter of the 22 Febr. As to the ſeveral reflexions you refer to, wch oftentimes happen between intimate friends in their familiar way of writing to one another, without the leaſt breach of charity, tho' it may be ſharpely enough expreſſed. I am very content to be wholly ignorant of them, and fully approve of your friend's tenderneſs of reſpect for the memory of Bp. Gunning, of wch I ſhould be equally tender, if thoſe papers were in my power.

In my laſt letter, I believe, that in the character I gave of the old Earle of Clarendon, I omitted two or three words through haſt and inadvertance, wch I was not ſenſible of till after it was ſent to the poſt-houſe, where I ſpeak of his great judgment in matters of civil prudence, having then in my thoughts his accurate knowledge of the lawes of his country, in the ſtudyes he had been bred, and his upright and dexterous management of the ſeale during the time of his being chancellour, as well as his comprehenſive ſkill in the *Arcana Imperii*, whilſt he managed the great truſt of being firſt and cheife miniſter of ſtate. It had been happy for the whole nation, if the king, his maſter, had followed his wiſe, honeſt, and faithfull counſels, and had not ſacrificed him to the envy and malice of flattering and deſigning courtiers, whoſe naughty project he oppoſed with great courage and zeale, and to the revenge of a luſtful woman, who had then to great an influence upon the king: the jointly conſpiring in his diſgrace and ruine, being very ſenſible that they could not about their vile deſignes and purpoſes, unleſs he were removed.

I am now reprinting, in a little booke of miſcellanies, my ſhort Diſſertations, *De Velenis Græcæ Eccleſiæ. Hymnis Matutinoet reſpertinæ*, with large additions, in which I have juſt occaſion of acknowledging a ſecond time the civilityes and advantage of your correſpondence. As ſoon as it is wrought off at the preſs, I will take care to ſend you a copy.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt faithfull and humble Servant,
T. S.

Lond. 15 March 1706—7.

* See Vol. XXXII. P. 364.

SAMUEL

SAMUEL BUTLER,

AUTHOR OF HUDIBRAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Three Letters are literally copied from the Originals, with all their peculiarities of ſpelling in the hand-writing of the Author of Hudibras. They are tranſmitted to you with leave to inſert them in your Miſcellany, if you think proper.

I am, &c. C. D.

LETTER I.

DEARE SR.

I AM very ſenſible of the exceedinge great favour I received from you by yor lres to Mr. Bernard, wherein you are pleaſed to let me know I have the happines to live in yor memorie, then wch nothinge but (that wch came wth it) the knowledge of yor health and ſafety could have beene more dearely welcome to mee. But I am further obigd to you for yr kinde concernment and care of my good ſucciſſe, wch indeed Sr I ſhall ever believe I owe rather to the good wiſhes of ſuch excellent perſons as yrſelfe then any deſert or induſtrie of mine owne. I beſeech you comend my moſt humble ſervice to yr noble father; and if you doe not thinke yor laſt favour miſplacd for bringinge you this trouble, indeed Sr there is noe man livinge to whom the knowledge of yor happineſſe (when you ſhall pleaſe to thinke me worthy of it can be more really welcome then to

Yor moſt affectionate
and faythfull Servant,

Junii 28 BUTLER.

For Dr. Luke Ridgley,
my moſt honoured friend.

On the ſame paper is the following:

LETTER II.

DEARE MADAM,

IF you had pleasd to have weighd my words with the affection of my meaninge rather then any other coment, you would have founde it impoſſible to put any better ſenſe upon them then that from wch they really proceed; but I ſee I have leſſe credit wth you then you gheſſe, or elſe you had rather diſtruſt your owne eies then believe mee, for I am ſure I never gave you other accounte of your brother then they have done; and as my words doe adde nothinge to it, ſoe yor owne refuſall cannot leſſen it. But I am ſorry the ſyncere devotion of my affection ſhould be valewd by the ceremone of an expreſſion, for I doe not know to what other ſin I can impute this laſt pennance which I have ſuffered in beinge denyd the knowledge of your beinge in towne, untill I had loſt all the happineſſe of it in yor departure. (*Cetera deſunt.*)

LETTER III.

DEARE SISTER,

I HAVE read your lre that you ſent to my wife in which you deſire my advice about breeding of your ſon, and although I have conſidered much and long of it, and not only conferr'd with my cuſen Remiſh but ſeverall others of my friends about it, I know not what to ſay to you; for not knowing the natural parts and inclination of the youth, I know as little what to propoſe to you in it. For if he doth not naturally take a delight in his booke, it will be in vain to think by any other meanes to prevayl upon him to do it. And therefore all I can ſay to you concerning that, is to put among him to ſome Gramar ſchool, of which there is no great difference that I could ever obſerve, eſpecially to thoſe who have not extraordinary inclinations of their owne tempers to it, where with little induſtry they may eaſily attaine to ſo much as will ſerve them in their ordinary occaſſons of buſnes, wch is the common rate of all men's educations, and ſometimes more proſperous to themſelves then it proves to thoſe who indeavour to go further. As for your breeding him to the Law, whether he be fit for it or not is much more difficult to determine; for as in all that profeſſion there are many hundreds that make no advantage at all for one that dos, ſo there is nothing certaine but the expence and danger, where youth being left to itſelf, without ſo much as a Tutor or Governor, ſhall meet with ſo many that make it their trade and buſnes to corrupt, and if they have

have any thing undo them. This I have sene in a friend of mine, an eminent Lawyer of the Temple, who bred up three or four sons in his own profession, and under his own eie, and yet could not with all his care possibly preserve them from being utterly ruined by the ill company that perpetually lay in wayt for them.

But if you have a mind to send him to any schoole in this towne, I need not tell you how careful your sister will be to her power of him, nor shall I be wanting in any thing that is in mine. But the lease of the house where we live being neare expiring, wee shall be necessitated to remove, I suppose the next quarter, where wee shall indevor to finde better conveniences for him then this place can afford. (*Cætera desunt.*)

ON POPE's HOMER.

[*Continued from Vol.* XXXII. *Page* 17.]

MY DEAR P.

YOU cannot, you say, without regret give up the beautiful Night-piece, which you was early taught, and have long been accustomed to contemplate with delight; yet you allow that the objections which are urged to the Translation, in strict reason, seem to carry with them some weight: but what has Poetry, which derives its excellency from the powers of the imagination, and from ingenious fiction, to do with Reason? or with Truth? (I suppose we must add), or with Philosophy? or with Consistency? or with the Reality of Things? &c. "A Poet, we are told, is not obliged to speak with the exactness of Philosophy, but with the liberty of Poetry *." Pope, you must confess, has carried this hazardous privilege to the very edge of the precipice. Thus in the next verse, with a noble daring, which breaks through the dull regularity of nature, and a greatness of mind, which disdains the restraints of system, we find him making the vivid planets roll round the satellite of a planet, and that one not of the first order:

"Around her throne the vivid planets roll."

This striking innovation, or rather improvement, as I suppose we must call it, falls under the same class as that before considered—the different arrangement of the ideas used in common. The next couplet gives an improvement of another sort, produced by the addition of ideas intirely new:

"O'er the *dark* trees a yellower verdure shed,
"And tip with silver ev'ry mountain's head."

A quick perception of the nicer and more minute differences in the appearances of things, and the power of describing them with such colouring of expression as to set the object before the eye of the reader, are considered amongst the surest characteristics of real genius †. Pope's admirers will not fail to discover this distinguishing excellency of the true Poet in the fine example of his masterly performance now before us. In the text it is simply said, that the forests with the towers and cliffs *appear*. Pope had too much of real genius to content himself with this mere enumeration of the several objects brought into view. He therefore *darkens* the trees, and clothes them with a yellower verdure, while he tips every mountain's head with silver. The word yellower is not, I presume, used here comparatively, with relation to any other object; but, as is not unusual with the best writers, diminutively: yellower, *i.e.* rather, or inclining to, yellow.

After viewing the cliffs and forests under the rich colouring, which Pope has thrown over them, we are perhaps rather surprised to observe, as we go on, the rocks without any embellishment again rising into prospect. Homer, in his plain account, seems to have done as much as this himself. Enough, however, has been superadded to make a great improvement; and Pope drew his ideas from his own stores. Does not the partial shade, which here, amidst the surrounding splendor, meets your eye rather unexpectedly, remind you where the same tone of colouring is applied more regularly on another occasion, in a charming passage, which we

* See Pope, B. VIII. N. LI.
† Arist. Rhet. L. III. C. 2. See Hurd's Discourse on Poetical Imitation, p. 19. Ed. 1766.

have

have often read with delight and admiration?

"Black Melancholy sits, and round her throws
"A death-like silence, and a dread repose:
"Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
"*Shades* every flower, and *darkens* every green;
"Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
"And *breaths a browner horror on the woods.*"

In this place every thing is proper, consistent, and affecting. The office, in which the Poet engages Melancholy, whom he beautifully impersonates, is exactly suited to her nature and character: her influence spreads over every object within view; and the dark tints which she throws round her, are every where preserved, unvaried and unbroken, throughout the whole scene. Do you not here discover where the Translator dipped his pencil for the yellower verdure? which he has shed with such wonderful effect over the *dark* trees in this admired Night-piece.

I am pleased with the opportunity of presenting to you such a sample of exquisite painting. The view of it will, I hope, afford you a temporary refreshment, and in some degree relieve your mind from the lassitude with which you have too probably felt yourself oppressed at times, while travelling through the preceding commentary. With spirits thus recruited, can you collect sufficient resolution to accompany me a few minutes longer? while I consider the remaining improvements which Pope has added to the *most beautiful Night-piece, that can be found in Poetry.*

The next, you will observe, is effected by the substitution of one idea for another:

"Now shine the *vales.*"

I am disposed, you know, to depend very much on Homer's accuracy of painting, and should not therefore be easily induced to give up an image, which he has presented to us, in exchange for another, which I can scarcely persuade myself to think equally proper. Whether Pope had at any time an opportunity of contemplating such a night-scene as Homer describes in so masterly a manner, with every object belonging to it, I do not know: it will, I believe, be generally allowed by those who have, that he has not exactly taken his views from nature. By moonlight, or rather starlight, as it is in Homer, the vales, encompassed by woods and mountains, are so far from shining as to be scarcely discernible. The summits of the hills, and the tops of the trees, with their external foliage, will be illuminated, and appear bright to the eye: while the vales below, and the interior parts, are all obscure and indiscriminate.

It does not at once appear, for what word in the text Pope substituted the word vales; whether for σκοπιαι, πρωονες ακροι, or ναπαι. It should seem as if he intended to convey the images represented by Homer under the terms σκοπιαι and πρωονες ακροι, by the heads of the mountains, which he has tipped with silver; and the rocks, which he has made to rise in prospect; and he thought, perhaps, that he had satisfied all the claims of the term ναπαι by the yellower verdure, which he had before shed on the dark trees; and threw in the vales gratuitously, as a beautiful addition to the scene. If this be admitted, the improvement will come under the same class as that last considered.

It is rather whimsical that the ingenious Essayist, whom I before introduced to your acquaintance, and with whom I am glad to find you so much pleased, in his prose-translation, which he meant no doubt for an exact copy of the original, has admitted with Pope the interpolated *vales*; which he has rendered still more striking by the repetition of the numeral adjective *every*, and by the addition of the intensitive adverb *distinctly*. *Every* hill, *every valley*, and *every* forest is *distinctly* seen. He drops also with Pope the words repeated by Homer, in order to keep alive and enforce more strongly the leading idea, which he meant to impress.

Παντα δε τ' ειδεται αστρα.——

Can we suspect that the ingenious Essayist took his sense of Homer from Pope? as Pope did his from Ogilby:

"Steep mountain cliffs, *vallies*, and towers appear."

Though Madame Dacier and our Chapman, strange as it may seem, have both admitted the vales.

"Et l'on decouvre sans paine les sommets des montagnes, les promontoires esleves, et *les vallées.*"—DACIER.

"And ev'n the lowly *vallies* joy, to glitter in their sight."—CHAPMAN.

You will not, I ſuſpect, be very ſorry that we are now come to the cloſe of this wonderful deſcription : and I am not ſure but you will call upon me for a conſiderable portion of admiration, which Pope's advocates will claim in his behalf from every reader of taſte, for the magnificent imagery which terminates this beautiful proſpect in the following verſe :

" A flood of glory burſts from all the ſkies."

This verſe, in ſublimity of conception, and grandeur of expreſſion, ſurpaſſes every thing preceding, and will therefore be thought peculiarly well ſuited to the diſtinguiſhed place, which it here occupies. I am very far from wiſhing to ſully the luſtre breaking ſorth in this admirable line ; but I am not quite ſure that I ſufficiently underſtand it to comprehend its whole beauty. Whatever of meaning it conveys, appears to me too general and indiſtinct. The continued flood of glory is ſurely little conſonant to the idea expreſſed in the original, where the light is broken into innumerable particles, repreſenting the numerous fires in the Trojan camp. The boundleſs æther is opened, and to good purpoſe ; thus opened, it diſcovers all the ſtars.

Thus this charming picture is finiſhed ; and now the great Maſter, with conſummate ſkill, introduces a ſolitary ſpectator to enjoy its various beauties in ſilent contemplation.

——Γεγηθε δε τε φρενα ποιμην.

By this artful management he gives a wonderful pathos to the deſcription, and without ſeeming to intend it, very powerfully affects the feelings of his readers ; who become, equally with the ſhepherd, intereſted in the ſcene. Pope has, I think, very much weakened the effect by multiplying the ſhepherds to an indefinite number, and not confining himſelf to the one only whom he found in the original.

" The conſcious *ſwains*, rejoicing in the ſight,
" Eye the blue vault, and bleſs the uſeful light."

A ſimilar deſertion, or rather perverſion of the text, equally injurious to the ſenſe of his author, has been noticed before in more inſtances than one. When the ſwains in general are ſaid to rejoice ; or, as Pope has paraphraſed the ſentence,

——" rejoicing in the ſight
" to Eye the blue vault, and bleſs the uſeful light ;"

the ſwains muſt be ſuppoſed in general to be in the fields, engaged together in their various employments, as by day ; whereas at this time only one ſolitary ſhepherd is mentioned, watching his flock. There is an elegant remark of great delicacy on this paſſage in a note by the French Poet * before mentioned, with which I know you will be much pleaſed, I will therefore tranſcribe it, and conclude :—" La voila bien cette douce ſenſibilitè d'Homere, que je ne ceſſerai jamais de vanter a l'egal de toutes ſes autres qualites les plus brillantes. *Le Berger Solitaire* c'eſt peutetre Homere lui-meme qui, dans le calme d'une nuit tranquille, aura, du haut de quelque montagne, joui du ſpectacle enchanteur de la nature, eclairée par les doux rayons de la lune. (*He ſhould rather have ſaid the ſtars.*) Quelle eſt l'ame ſenſible qui n'a pas ſouri a l'aſpect d'un tableau ſi charmant ? Ce n'eſt pas l'homme agité par les paſſions ; ce n'eſt pas le turbulent citadin, que ce ſpectacle fait ſourire ; c'eſt *le Berger Solitaire*, qui dans les loiſirs d'une douce retraite, négligeant les plaiſirs factices, ſe livre avec tranſport aux plaiſirs ſimple de la nature, et ſ'amuſe a les tableaux intéreſſans, q'elle ne ceſſe de lui préſenter."

Adieu,

O. P. C.

AN ESSAY ON BIOGRAPHY AND EGOTISM IN WRITING.

BY JOHN DAVIS.

——Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ.—Hor.

THERE is perhaps no kind of compoſition more delectable than Biography, or the writing of the lives of individuals. If well executed, it is a faithful mirror of life, and we recognize in it our virtues and weakneſſes, our tempers and affections. It is more delightful than Hiſtory, as the Biographer can with propriety deſcend to the domeſtic habits, the peculiarities, the cha-

* M. de Rocheſort, V. i. p. 651.

racteriſtic

racteristic traits, of the person whose life he describes; which the Historian cannot do without a diminution of that dignity which should breathe in his narration, and is required to support his page.

Biography has an irresistible charm which takes possession of the imagination by bringing before it the most pleasing images. It developes the passions of the human heart, comes home to men's bosoms, exhibits the fallibility of our nature, and (if I may use the expression) reconciles us to ourselves.

In Plutarch's Lives we find, to cite the words of Heinsius, *compendium eruditionis, prudentiæ thesaurum*; an epitome of learning, and a treasury of prudence. Plutarch certainly possessed a nice discrimination of character, and was a very fit arbiter of things. His volumes are adapted to every station of life, and every diversity of age. They deliver rules for conduct, and precepts for action; they are not less adapted to instruct the Legislator, than to inform the School-boy. Plutarch is not dazzled by the glare of action, but contemplates his characters in solitude and retirement. He gives us a faithful picture of human nature, and as Rousseau has observed with much felicity of expression, *he represents mankind in their night-gowns and slippers.*

Suetonius has produced a work of Biography, which is not without great information. He does not abound with the deep remarks or the sagacious reasoning of Tacitus, but the accuracy with which his facts are recorded enables us to establish our reflections upon the basis of truth. His lives, however, are principally a recital of lust and debauchery; a picture of scenes that disgrace and villify nature; a description of actions that the soul of man recoils at.

Our own countrymen have given us several biographical works, which will afford an inexhaustible source of pleasure and instruction.

It belongs to the Biographer to enliven his narrative with well-selected anecdote, and to sooth the fancy with the images of domestic life. Johnson, in his life of Milton, not only describes the public actions, but watches the modes of study, the progress of the compositions of that sublime Poet, and views him in his habits of domestic privacy.

"Being driven from all public stations (says the Biographer), Milton is yet too great not to be traced by curiosity to his retirement, where he has been found by Mr. Richardson, the fondest of his admirers, *sitting before his door, in a grey coat of coarse cloth, in warm sultry weather, to enjoy the fresh air; and so, as well as in his own room, receiving the visits of people of distinguished parts, as well as quality.*

"According to another account (continues Johnson) he was seen *in a small house, neatly enough dressed in black clothes, sitting in a room hung with rusty green; pale but not cadaverous, with chalk-stones in his hands. He said, that if it were not for the gout, his blindness would be tolerable.*"

Such minute circumstances as these in the life of so great a man as Milton, are admitted with propriety, as every thing that can be told us of him will be listened to with rapture; and I am of the opinion of the Professor, who once informed his pupils that he felt a gratification in knowing even that Milton fastened his shoes with latchets.

Those Authors who become their own Biographers present the world with a very agreeable performance in the literary history of their studies and compositions. It has been observed that every man's life is of importance to himself, and it might be added, that if he has talents he may make the description of it both pleasing and instructive to others.

What delight do we derive from the history which Rousseau, Franklin, Gibbons, and many other men, eminent for their intellectual endowments, have left us of themselves. With what avidity is every page read that contains the recital of their own actions. This example of self biography, if I may use the expression, has now been shewn us by the most distinguished characters of the Republic of Literature; and will, I hope, be imitated by the many shining geniuses, whose productions do so much honour to the present age.

If a Southey, a Hayley, a Scot, and many others whom I could cite as men whose conceptions *glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven,* were to live over their years again, and depict in faithful colours the tenour of their lives, what a source of intellectual pleasure would they open to posterity.

I shall now make a transition to the subject of speaking of one's self, or the frequent use of the pronoun EGO. Egotism in writing, say the Critics, should be avoided, and this rule Homer never transgresses, who is not found to speak of himself; yet no person would consider the

the beauty of his poems diminished, but on the contrary, I think, rejoice, had the Grecian Bard sung sometimes of himself; told the place of his birth which seven Cities contend for, and indulged frequently in disclosing whatever related to him.

There are no passages in Paradise Lost that enchain the mind more powerfully than those extrinsick ones which relate to Milton himself. We never regret being drawn away from the main subject to hear the Poet bewail his own fate, he does it with such heart-moving pity! At the beginning of the Third Book he descants so pathetically upon his own blindness, that the man who can read it without emotion had better read no more; he cannot possess any acquaintance with sympathy or feeling. He opens the Book with an address to Light, which, after some retrospection, he thus beautifully addresses:

"Thee I revisit safe,
"And feel thy sovereign vital lamp; but thou
"Revisit'st not these eyes, that roll in vain
"To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn;
"So thick a drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
"Or dim suffusion veil'd!"

But how transcendantly fine, and exquisitely pathetic, is another part of the same digression:

"Thus with the year
"Seasons return; but not to me returns
"Day, or the sweet approach of Ev'n or Morn,
"Or sight of vernal bloom; or Summer's rose,
"Or flocks, or herds, or human face divine;
"But cloud instead, and ever-during dark
"Surrounds me; from the chearful ways of men
"Cut off, and, for the book of knowledge fair,
"Presented with an universal blank
"Of Nature's works."

The same praise might be given to the other digressions in which the Poet bewails his privation of sight: they take fast hold upon the mind. Pope is frequently found to chaunt his own actions, but his egotism is so lively that none would wish it away. No verses flow more mellifluously than those which relate to himself. How grateful are the following:

"As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame,
"*I lisp'd in numbers, for the numbers came.*"

In a word, to return to the primary subject of my Essay, there is no writing more congenial with the general taste of mankind than Biography; and of those Authors, I will further observe, whom neither history nor tradition has supplied us with an account of, there is no part of their works that will be read with such eager curiosity as where they indulge in Egotism, and speak of themselves.

(It was not in our power to alter the Title of this Correspondent's last Favour, the sheet being already worked off. He will be pleased to give himself no trouble about Postage.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN a former letter I sent you some Remarks on the Simoniacal Method of obtaining Ecclesiastical Preferments, which is now so commonly practised; I have at present a few observations to offer on the conduct of those Patrons who *sell* that, which was entrusted to them to be freely *given*, for the encouragement of piety and learning.

The foundation of what I shall advance on this subject is, that a Patron who sells the Presentation to a Benefice, sells *that* to which he himself hath no right. I do not mean to assert that he hath not a *power* to sell, because, as I hinted in my last letter, the Courts of Law will defend him in so doing; but that (however paradoxical it may sound) he hath no kind of *right*, either reasonable, equitable, or I think *legal*, to the thing or property so sold. For what does the corrupt purchaser buy? Is it the duty of reading prayers, and preaching in a particular Church, together with that of visiting and relieving the sick, and all the other laborious offices that attend a conscientious discharge of the clerical function? —Certainly not: the tithes and other emoluments are undoubtedly the only objects which regulate the price in the contemplation of both buyer and seller.

To

To these emoluments I repeat (and backed by the authority of Blackstone I am not much afraid of contradiction) the Patron himself neither *has*, nor in any possible case as patron *can* have, any right.

"The payment of tithes to the Clergy is a practice so antient, that the time cannot be precisely ascertained when it was first introduced into this country. It is probably coæval with the planting of Christianity among the Saxons by Augustin the Monk, about the end of the sixth century. But it is traced with certainty as far back as the year 786, when by a constitutional decree of a Synod then held, the payment of tithes is strongly enjoined; and by a subsequent law of King Alfred, *anno* 900, a penalty was added upon the non-observance; which law of Alfred was again enforced by King Athelstan, about the year 930. Every man therefore was, by the law of the land, bound to pay tithes to the Clergy at that time; though, before the division of parishes, he might pay them to what Priest he pleased, which was called *arbitrary consecration*. But after dioceses were divided into parishes, the tithe of each parish was allotted to its particular Minister. This division of parishes, and even of mother-churches, is expresly mentioned in a law of King Edgar, *anno* 970: *dentur omnes decimæ, primariæ ecclesiæ ad quam parochia pertinet*."—BLACKSTONE.

The right of the Clergy therefore to tithes—I mean the right they can claim by human laws, is, I presume, prior to the right which any man at this day hath to his estate. The property of every estate, in all probability, hath been often changed since the first, or indeed the last, of these periods. Now every man that purchaseth an estate subject to tithes, as every man must that hath purchased land (not exempt) since the year 786, takes it subject to that incumbrance, and pays so much the less for it on that account; as, on the other hand, he that purchaseth land which more modern laws (with what reason I shall not now enquire) have exempted from tithes, pays so much the more for it, for a similar reason. So likewise, every farmer who rents land subject to tithes, pays so much the less rent for it on that account; and if he rent land which is tithe-free, he pays the landlord as much additional rent for it as the tithe is worth. These principles admitted will lead to an undeniable inference, which is, that by the payment of tithes, no layman, whether landlord or tenant, contributes any thing, *out of his own property*, towards the maintenance of the Clergy; but they are maintained principally, though not entirely, by that quit-rent which God hath reserved out of all lands almost from the creation, and which hath been recognised and established by the municipal laws of this kingdom for more than a thousand years.

If this be the case, no layman can shew the faintest shadow of right to tithes, those instances perhaps excepted, in which the unguided zeal of Reformation placed them in lay hands, at the dissolution of the Abbeys in the time of King Henry the Eighth; and, of consequence, the Patron who sells a Presentation to a Benefice, which is the right only of the Clergy, sells that which, both by law and reason, belongs not to him. The right to tithes belongs to the Clergy in general; the right of patronage is only to determine what particular Clerk shall enjoy such a particular portion of them. "If the Patron should take possession of the church, church-yard, glebe, or tithe, he intrudes on another man's property; for to these the Parson hath an exclusive right." But where this practice of selling presentations prevails, the Patron evidently takes the emolument of the tithes to himself; the Clerk is only his tenant or lessee, just as if he had purchased a single life on so much *temporal* estate.

That this practice is contrary to reason is, I suppose, sufficiently evident;—how far it is consonant to the *principles* of law, the following particulars may assist us to determine: Simony is not punishable in a criminal way at the common law; it being thought sufficient to leave the Clerk to *ecclesiastical* censures. But as these did not affect the Simoniacal Patron, nor were efficacious enough to repel the notorious practice of the thing, divers Acts of Parliament have been made to restrain it by *civil* forfeitures, which the modern prevailing usage with regard to spiritual preferments, as Blackstone with just indignation observes, call aloud to be put in execution.

By the statute 31. Eliz. ch. 6. it is, for avoiding of Simony, enacted, "That if any Patron, for money, or any other corrupt consideration or promise, directly or indirectly given, shall present any person to an ecclesiastical Benefice, both the

the giver and taker shall forfeit two years value of such Benefice, one moiety to the King, and the other to any one that will sue for the same; and such presentation shall be void, and the Presentee be rendered incapable for ever of enjoying the same Benefice, and the Crown shall present to it *pro hac vice*." And by a subsequent statute, 12. Ann. st. 2. ch. 12. "If any person, for money or profit, shall procure in his own name, or the name of any other, the next presentation to any living ecclesiastical, and shall be presented thereupon, it is declared to be a Simoniacal contract, and the party is subjected to all the ecclesiastical penalties of Simony; is disabled from holding the Benefice; and the presentation devolves to the Crown."

So that by the 31. Eliz. both the corrupt Giver and the corrupt Taker forfeit each two years value of the Benefice; the Giver's Presentee is for ever excluded from enjoying that Benefice, and the Taker loses his presentation for that turn. And by 12. Anne, if *a Clerk* purchase a next presentation (in whose name the purchase is made it signifies not), and be thereupon presented at any future time, it is Simony by the *letter* of the law, as well as by the *spirit* of it; and though he may perhaps contrive to avoid the ecclesiastical penalties of Simony, I doubt he must still carry about him the guilt of wilful and corrupt perjury.

These laws then seem sufficiently clear and express; but a subterfuge hath been invented to evade the force of the *latter* of them. A Clerk purchases an advowson, and sells it again, reserving the next presentation; or perhaps waits for a vacancy, and is instituted before he sells the advowson. I call this by the disgraceful name of subterfuge, because every man who does it must be conscious that the next presentation was the express object of his purchase; and with that consciousness, whoever can absolve himself from direct and palpable perjury, I hold to be not meanly qualified for the office of Commentator on a new Edition of the Jesuit's Morals.

But I am inadvertently recurring to the subject of my former letter; let me return to the Simoniacal Patron. To make pecuniary advantage of that which is the exclusive right of another, is such manifest injustice that one may well wonder that men of liberal sentiments in other points should not be ashamed of it. But say they, we take no oaths against Simony, let the Parsons look to that, whilst we pocket the money. To this I have one reply to make: *valeat quantum, valere debet*. The Patron is a principal in the supposed transaction; a transaction which could not possibly have existed without his being a party in it; a transaction which he is fully aware must inevitably cause another person to incur the guilt of perjury! How far a Patron, under these circumstances, is a partaker of his clerical associate's guilt, is a question that surely merits some consideration, and I leave it for the conscience of every serious person to resolve it for himself.

A remedy adequate to the evil here complained of is a thing much to be desired; and until a better is suggested, I submit the following to the judgment of your readers:—By the penalties laid on the corrupt Patron, as well as on the Simoniacal Clerk, in the statutes abovementioned, I think it clearly appears to be the intention of the law, that Benefices should not be bought or sold *upon any occasion whatever*. If I am wrong in this interpretation, some of your Correspondents will doubtless have the goodness to set me right. On the supposition that my interpretation of these statutes is right, and finding by experience that the penalties are insufficient for the purpose intended, I humbly propose that the Legislature should amend the law, and enact, That as an oath against having *given* any Simoniacal consideration *precedes* the Clerk's institution, so one against having *received* any, shall follow the Patron's presentation.

O. D.

Nov. 21, 1797.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT OF JOHN WILKES, ESQ.

THIS Gentleman, at one period of his life, obtained a very dangerous influence over the minds of the people; his name was sufficient to blow up the flames of sedition, and excite the lower orders of the community to acts of violence against his opponents in a manner something allied to madness. After great vicissitudes of fortune he found himself placed in a state of independance and affluence; gradually declined from the popularity he had acquired, and at last terminated a turbulent life in a state of neglected quiet. Reviewing the present state of the country, and comparing it with that in which he began his exertions, though some advantages may be placed to his account, we hesitate in giving him credit for those beneficial consequences which his admirers are apt to ascribe to him. We believe he was a patriot chiefly from accident, a successful one it must be owned, but not originating in principle.

He was born the 28th of October 1727 *: his father was a distiller, who had raised himself from a low situation to affluence by his business, which he carried on in the neighbourhood of St. John Street, near the Islington Road, where this his eldest son first drew his breath. Mr. Wilkes the elder was a churchman, but Mrs. Wilkes a dissenter; and the person employed about the education of their son was a Presbyterian divine. His early connexions were therefore amongst the dissenters, and these were in some measure confirmed by an early marriage, before the year 1750, with Miss Meade, a lady who with her family held the same religious tenets. This union was not a happy one: after the birth of one daughter, a lady still living, both parties by consent agreed to live separate, and a re-union never took place. It is needless to enquire into the cause of domestic discontent. Something in cases of this kind is generally to be blamed on each side. A zealous defender of Mr. Wilkes (if not Mr. Wilkes himself), in answer to an inquiry on this subject during the Middlesex Election, thus defends him:—"I now will take an opportunity of saying a word or two of Mr. Wilkes's wife. I have heard some of his friends remark that she is perhaps the woman in the world the most unfit for him, and the only one to whom he would not have been even an *uxorious* husband, for he loves a domestic life; but

> Sic visum veneri, cui placet impares
> Formas atque animos sub juga ahenia
> Sævo mittere cum joco

She was certainly a large fortune, but unhappily half as old again as Mr. Wilkes, when he married her. I have often dined with them together in town and country. He was admired as an extremely civil and complaisant husband, rather cold, but exactly well-bred, and set an example of polite and obliging behaviour in his family, which many of those who find fault with him would do well to imitate. Her reputation is unspotted, and she still possesses Mr. Wilkes's esteem, though I believe no great share of his tenderness." This lady died the 4th of April 1784, and the newspapers of the day said that a conciliatory interview had taken place between her and her husband a short time before her death. Mrs. Meade her mother died the 14th of January 1769.

Before Mr. Wilkes's marriage he had travelled abroad with great advantage, and in the course of his travels became intimate with the celebrated Andrew Baxter, "whose admirable metaphysics, established on the physics of Newton, neglected as they are, will (says Warburton) be deemed as great a dishonour to the wisdom of this age, as the neglect of Milton's poetry was to the wit of the past." With this author he established a friendship which lasted during Mr. Baxter's life †, and on the publication of the Appendix to the Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul, was

* "The City Election was in March 1768. I was *forty* the October preceding."—Mr. Wilkes to the Rev. Mr. Horne, May 22, 1771.

† See a Letter from Mr. Baxter to Mr. Wilkes, very honourable to both, in Mr. Wilkes's Collection of Letters, p. 271.

honoured with the following Dedication:

"SIR,

"The subject of our conversation in the Capuchin's Garden at Spa, in the summer of 1745, lies still by me in the dress it was put in. I have not leisure at present to prepare it for the public view. In the interim I send you the following sheets as a token of my sincere respect. It is a pleasure to think on the time we spent so agreeably together.

"I am, &c."

After Mr. Wilkes's marriage he settled at Aylesbury, and cultivated letters and agreeable society for several years with little attention to œconomy, if not with a total disregard to it. He seems at this period to have had no intention of making himself conspicuous in public life, and probably, had he not embarrassed his circumstances, might have passed through the world known only to, and admired by, a private circle of friends. His manners were elegant, his hospitality engaging, and his conversation instructive and entertaining. By his neighbours he was much esteemed, and by his friends beloved; and with the nobility and gentry of the county he lived on terms of intimacy and equality. He had arrived nearly at the age of twenty-seven before he made a single effort to emerge from the situation of a private gentleman. At length the General Election in the year 1754 prompted him to become a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, and he accordingly offered himself for the borough of Berwick *. On this occasion he made the following speech at the Guild to the Electors on the 16th of April, which is believed to be his first political production, and on that account deserving to be preserved:

"Gentlemen,

"I beg your leave to offer myself a candidate to represent you in Parliament; I came here with the utmost pleasure to make you a tender of my services, from the assurances I had received of your steady attachment to the cause of liberty. I early embarked in the same generous cause, and have always had it nearest to my heart. I am thoroughly sensible of the excellence of the constitution of this happy country, and my utmost efforts shall be exerted for the preservation of it. In this and every other case I hope to be your faithful Representative; and while I am delivering your sentiments, and discharging my duty to my Constituents, I shall have the satisfaction of serving a cause I have ever valued beyond every thing. If I am so happy as to succeed, I assure you, Gentlemen, I shall ever be watchful over the interests of this Nation in general; but the good of this Corporation shall have my particular attention. It shall always be my favourite study. My warmest endeavours shall be employed for you, and I shall esteem myself happy in every opportunity of doing you a real service. Gentlemen, I come

* This effort to get into Parliament seems to have been made not without the approbation of the then Ministry, as will appear from the following Letter:

(COPY)

"*Upper Brook-street, April 2, 1754.*

"DEAR SIR,

"IT is with the greatest pleasure that I received your letter informing me of your resolution to offer yourself a Candidate at Berwick. Every public and private motive concur to make me wish you success; and if it were any way in my power to contribute towards it, I hope I need not assure you of my warmest endeavours to promote it. Your own principles in private must recommend you to every honest man, and in public to every friend to the Government; and if the nature of your undertaking did not require the utmost secrecy, I dare say you would receive every mark of their good will and assistance that is proper for them to give. Your antagonist has in general, I believe, opposed all the measures of Government during the present Parliament, and I never heard that he has altered his dispositions; it is therefore extremely natural for one in my situation to prefer to him a Gentleman so able and so willing to assist in those measures which I think most conducive to the security of the Government, and to the continuance of the public peace and welfare.

"I am, with the greatest regard and truth,

"Dear Sir,

"Your most faithful and obedient humble servant,

"GEORGE GRENVILLE."

"*John Wilkes, Esq.*"

here

here uncorrupting, and I promiſe you I ſhall ever be uncorrupted. As I never will take a bribe, ſo I never will offer one. I ſhould think myſelf totally unworthy of the great and important truſt I am now ſoliciting, if I ſought to obtain it by the violation of the laws of my country. I hold them ſacred; and I think the happineſs and ſecurity of every man depends on the obſervation of them. Gentlemen, I have no private views: my ſole ambition is to ſerve my country, and to contribute to the preſervation of the invaluable privileges this Nation enjoys beyond any in the world. I ſhall act ſteadily on theſe principles, and therefore I hope for the honour of your protection and encouragement, and ſhall endeavour to convince you of my ſincereſt regards and warmeſt gratitude."

He was not ſucceſsful in the conteſt; the numbers at the cloſe of the poll being for Thomas Watſon, 374; John Delaval, 307; and John Wilkes, 192.

The publication of Johnſon's Dictionary the next year (1755) gave Mr. Wilkes an opportunity of amuſing a few of his friends at the expence of our learned Lexicographer, who had aſſerted in the Grammar of the Engliſh Tongue, prefixed to that work, that "H ſeldom, perhaps never, begins any but the firſt ſyllable." His opponent, with ſome pleaſantry, produced a few ſcore inſtances to prove that the remark was unfounded. It began, "The Author of this obſervation muſt be a man of quick *appre-henſion*, and of a moſt *compre-henſive* genius," &c. We ſhould be glad to print the whole of this *jeu d'eſprit*, if any of our correſpondents would favour us with a copy.

At this period a ſeries of diſſipation had much deranged Mr. Wilkes's affairs, but his extravagance ſtill continued. On the raiſing the militia in 1757, he obtained a commiſſion in the corps belonging to his own county of Buckingham; he indulged himſelf in many exceſſes which his then mature age furniſhed no apology for; he became a member of a celebrated ſociety which held its orgies at Mednemham in Buckinghamſhire *; and before the year 1760 had become ſo involved, that he had practiſed many expedients to obtain money, which we are afraid would not bear examination †. Still, however, his agreeable qualities remained; he was careſſed by ſome, pitied by others, and admired by all.

[*To be continued.*]

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER C.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,

PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

——A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES! HAMLET.

[*Continued from* Vol. XXXII. Page 418.]

THUANUS

WAS called the French Cato; and not undeſervedly; for in his integrity and intrepidity he very much reſembled the Roman Patriot, no leſs than in the love he bore to his Country. He thus concludes the Preface to his celebrated 'Hiſtory of his own Times,' which is dedicated to Henry the Fourth:— "O God! preſerve his Majeſty the King, and the Dauphin; for in their ſafety are included the peace, the concord, the ſecurity, and every thing that can be uſeful and ſalutary to France. Direct the councils of him (who has ſaved his Country from ruin, and who now flouriſhes like a flouriſhing tree near a gentle ſtream) to the promotion of peace, to the encouragement of good learning, and of all thoſe arts that render a kingdom great and reſpectable. Permit good order, ſo agreeable to good minds, to bear the ſupreme ſway. May ancient faith and religion, ancient manners, the inſtitutes of our anceſtors, and the laws of the country, be reſtored. Diſperſe all new and

* See ſome account of this Society in Mr. Wilkes's Letters, p. 34. An exaggerated relation of the myſteries of it may be ſeen in "Chryſal, or The Adventures of a Guinea."

† Particularly with Sylva the Jew, the Foundling Hoſpital, &c.

 monſtrous

monstrous opinions, all heresies in religion, the offspring of ill-employed leisure. May there remain no schism in the House of God, but may peace of conscience and security in the State be confirmed. And, O Eternal God of Heaven! (without whom we are nothing and can do nothing) I entreat and beseech thee to grant, through thy Holy Spirit, that in every thing I am now about to tell, liberty, faith, and truth, may be established, no less with those who are living at present than with posterity; and that my work may be as free from any suspicion of flattery or of malice, as it is free from any suspicion of my undertaking it from a desire of making money by it!"

Then follow some Alcaic Latin verses 'TO TRUTH,' of which the following lines are a feeble adumbration:

O TRUTH, who with the Gods hadst birth,
Hated, detested, scorn'd on earth!
Virtue's delight, and Vice's dread,
Whither, ah! whither art thou fled?

O, from thy native skies descend,
Thy course to wretched mortals bend;
With Modesty, of nothing vain,
And Innocence, without a stain;

Simplicity, in robes of white,
Candour, celestial virgin bright,
And man's sincerest, kindest friend,
Religion, on thy steps attend!

Then dare the dangers of the field,
Thy falchion draw, and grasp thy shield;
For oh! the latter days are near,
And ev'ry bosom shakes with fear.

The world, by age extreme decay'd,
By man's foul deeds a chaos made,
In ruin hurl'd, or wrapt in fire,
Shall in the vast abyss expire;

Unless thy salutary pow'r
Avert the dread tremendous hour;
Unless the magic of thy grace
Restore to virtue man's frail race.

To save the world then, Goddess, fly,
Destroy the fiend Impiety;
Rebellion's violence confound,
And licence raging all around.

Concord's long-wish'd-for joys infuse,
And Peace, the nurse of ev'ry Muse;
Error's mad sophistry restrain,
And thy blest sway o'er men maintain:

'Gainst Vice's darts their bosoms steel;
Make them this precept's force to feel,
Howe'er Affliction waves its rod,
"To follow thee, and fear their GOD."

JOHN BICKNELL, ESQ.

The Author of the beautiful poem of 'The Dying Negro,' was at the Bar, and practised chiefly in the Court of Chancery and at the Rolls, in each of which Courts he had received compliments from those who presided there for some sagacity which he had shewn in some of the causes in which he had been engaged. He likewise went the Home Circuit, and by his knowledge in a particular point of criminal law saved the life of a culprit, as the Judge assured him *.

Dissatisfied with the success of a celebrated dramatic writer of our times, he turned some of the lines from a tragedy of his into Latin verse, and pretended that the Author had borrowed his lines from them. The Author erroneously accused a Gentleman of great critical acumen of the trick, and became extremely angry.

In that exquisite piece of humour, 'The History of Joel Collier,' he had some hand. He confessed to a friend of his, that the MS. was sent to him out of the country, the composition of more persons than one, and that he revised the sheets, and occasionally added something to it.

He very often wrote on political subjects and others, in the Public Advertiser, under different signatures. He took a very active part in the defence of the late Sir John Fielding's character, when he was attacked for having very humanely and very wisely endeavoured to prevent the representation of that dangerous performance 'The Beggars Opera.' Sir John Fielding sent for Mr. Bicknell, thanked him very much for the kindness he had done him, and in the strongest manner assured him of the constant integrity of his character as a Magistrate, and of the purity of his intentions, and the cleanness of his hands, requesting him to examine the books of his office

* He was sitting below the Judge in the Court house of Hertford, whilst a criminal was trying for a highway robbery. Something struck him during the trial, which, as *amicus curiæ*, he handed up on a piece of paper to the Judge, who, on reading it, exclaimed to Mr. Bicknell, "I am much obliged to you, Sir; your observations have saved the life of the prisoner at the bar."

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with reſpect to money matters for many years paſt. This Mr. Bicknell refuſed; and returned from the ſagacious Magiſtrate highly pleaſed, and convinced that he was beyond ſuſpicion, and clear in his dignified and uſeful office *.

Mr. Bicknell was an elegant writer in proſe and verſe. His 'Familiar Letters,' by their eaſe and ſprightlineſs, were models of epiſtolary writing.

SIR GEORGE STAUNTON, BART.

This benevolent and acute Baronet had the honour and happineſs to prevent the effuſion of human blood in the Eaſt Indies, in the year 1782. The Peace had been ſigned between England and France at Paris in that year, of which the French Commander in the Indies either was or affected to be ignorant. Sir George, however, with that power of addreſs, coolneſs of temper, and perſuaſive eloquence which he ſo eminently poſſeſſes, prevailed upon the French Commander, M. de Suffrein, to forego thoſe advantages which his peculiar ſituation had afforded him againſt the Engliſh, and to poſtpone till another opportunity the miſeries of war, but too often recurring between the two Nations. The benediction beſtowed upon the peacemakers, Sir George moſt eminently deſerves; and would to Heaven, that in theſe times his magic tongue were again found, and again employed to effectuate the moſt ſalutary of all purpoſes, prevention of the havoc and the deſtruction of the human race!

DR. JOHNSON.

Did the merit and talents of this great man ſtand in need of any encomium, what greater encomium could be given them than this tranſcript from ſome MS. Papers of that ingenious artiſt Sir Joſhua Reynolds, in the Life of him lately publiſhed by Mr. Malone? "Whatever merit my 'Diſcourſes' have, it muſt be imputed in a great meaſure to the education which I may be ſaid to have had under Dr. Johnſon. I do not mean to ſay, though it would be to the credit of theſe 'Diſcourſes' (if I could ſay it with truth), that he contributed a ſingle ſentiment to them; yet he qualified my mind to think juſtly. No man had like him the faculty of teaching inferior minds the art of thinking. Perhaps other men have equal knowledge; but few were ſo communicative. His great pleaſure was to talk to thoſe who looked up to him. It was here he exhibited his wonderful powers."

* * * *

"The obſervations which he made on poetry, on life, and on every thing about us, I applied to our art, with what ſucceſs others muſt judge. Perhaps an artiſt in his ſtudies ſhould purſue the ſame conduct; and, inſtead of patching up a particular work on the narrow plan of imitation, rather endeavour to acquire the art and the power of thinking. On this ſubject I have often ſpoken; and it cannot be too often repeated, that the general power of compoſition may be acquired, and when acquired, the artiſt may then take lawfully hints from his predeceſſors. In reality, indeed, it appears to me, that a man muſt begin by the ſtudy of others. Thus Bacon became a great thinker, by firſt entering into and making himſelf maſter of the thoughts of others †."

LORD BACON.

A good 'Life' of this great Philoſopher is a *deſideratum* in Engliſh Literature. Dr. Johnſon, who reſembled him much in the great compaſs of his mind, ſaid, that he ſhould be much pleaſed to write the Life of that man, from whoſe writings alone a Dictionary of the Engliſh Language might be compiled. Lord Bacon's 'Eſſays' are, perhaps, the book the moſt pregnant with deep thinking and extenſive obſervation that ever exiſted: they contain the condenſation of all human knowledge, and the aphoriſms of all civil and political wiſdom. Lord Bacon ſays finely of books, "that they cannot teach us the uſe of themſelves." In his 'Helps for Learning,' he ſays juſtly, "Reading maketh a full man, converſation a ready man, and writing

* A man's character is often well known by his amuſements. In the latter part of his days Sir John amuſed himſelf with dictating ſermons.

† Burke ſaid of Lord Bacon's 'Eſſays,' that they were the beſt of his works: Dr. Johnſon was of opinion, that their value and excellence conſiſted in their being the obſervations of a ſtrong mind operating upon life; and that, in conſequence, you find there what you ſeldom find in other books.

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an exact man *." "Apothegms," says Lord Bacon, "are of excellent use; they are *mucrones verborum*," pointed speeches. "The words of the wise," says Solomon, "are painted goods."—This great man said finely of the Reformation of the Church of England to a Reformer, "Sir, the subject we talk of is the *eye* of England; and if there be a speck or two in that eye, we endeavour to take them out; but he would be a bad oculist indeed who would endeavour to pull out the eye."

WILMOT, EARL OF ROCHESTER.

Lord Rochester said of himself, that as long as he staid in the country, in Oxfordshire, he remained cool and sober; but that the instant he came to Brentford the devil came into him, and that he then became wild. Could any thing shew the meanness and the wretchedness of vice more strongly than the behaviour of this dissolute and dissipated Nobleman in his last illness? He sent up for all his servants, even to his cow-herd, into his bed-chamber, to declare before them the horrors that he felt at the recollection of his past life, and to hope that what he then suffered from his vicious courses would have the effect of preventing them in future from following his example.

Bishop Burnet's account of the life and last hours of this unhappy Nobleman should be put into the hands of every young man. It is written with great elegance, and exhibits a picture of the miseries of vice, painted in the most striking and glowing colours.

REV. HENRY CLARLE, A. M.

This excellent and exemplary Tutor of ——— College, Oxon, was asked by a father, a few years ago, what allowance he should make to his son at the University? He told him, that formerly from eighty to one hundred pounds a-year was as much as was necessary for a young man to spend there, and that at present from one hundred to one hundred and thirty pounds a-year was a very good allowance. "But, Sir," replied the father, "my son, at one of the public schools of this kingdom, spends me now one hundred and fifty pounds a-year, including every expence of schooling, &c." "Your son then, Sir, can never be a pupil of mine," replied Mr. Clarke: "he must have had the vices of a man whilst he was but a child." The expences indeed of *mere* education are nearly as they were a century ago. The carelessness of the Governors of seminaries of education, and the folly of parents, have permitted the young persons to expend that money which can serve no other purpose than to render them dissipated, and idle, and ignorant; and in many cases to render them disappointed and discontented with that fortune of which at the proper time they may become masters.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

That ingenious and sensible writer, Mr. Gray †, says, that the People of England were so far from being panic-struck with the Spanish Armada, that they encountered it with undaunted spirit at sea, and prepared with an equal spirit to encounter it by land: the English Nobility and Gentry came forward both with their purses and persons on this principle, that their own safety and that of the State were inseparable. In the last Session of Parliament Lord Romney proposed to support Government by a public subscription, and offered himself to contribute 5000l. The same noble offers were made in the Irish Parliament by Mr. Brown and Mr. Bagnell. Independent of the pecuniary support it would afford towards carrying on the war, it would shew the French with what a general spirit of detestation against their principles the People of this Country were animated.

GEORGE THE SECOND, KING OF ENGLAND.

During the rebellion in 1745, this illustrious Monarch came to the Council Board some time after the Council had been sitting. He asked them the subject of their deliberations, and was told that they were considering how to take care of his sacred person, that it should come to no harm. "Gentlemen," replied he nobly, "take care of yourselves; as for myself, I am resolved to die King of England."

* The superiority of the conversation of mercantile persons brought up in the East Indies and those brought up elsewhere, has been often remarked. It is owing to this circumstance, perhaps, that all the business transacted in the East Indies is done in writing: the Gentlemen, on every subject, mutually correspond with each other by means of letters.

† See 'Essential Principles of the Wealth of Nations.'

LOUIS XVI. KING OF FRANCE.

"The good ſenſe and the purity of intentions of this Prince would have ſecured the happineſs of his people," ſays M. de Bouille *, "had the earlier part of his reign been under the guidance of a man of more virtue and capacity than M. de Maurepas. The moſt immediate, though not the greateſt of all calamities with which France was afflicted was the diſorder of her finances, occaſioned by a long courſe of extravagance, and increaſed by the American war, which involved her in an expence of twelve hundred millions of livres. Louis," added he, "poſſeſſed the beneficence of Henry the Fourth, without any of his warlike virtues."

The wiſh of Louis XVI. neareſt to his heart, was that of relieving the diſtreſſes of the moſt numerous claſs of his ſubjects.

GRILLI, DOGE OF VENICE.

The celebrated league of Cambray ended, as moſt leagues between allied Powers do: the Venetians remained *in ſtatu quo*, and the Powers united againſt them ſuffered conſiderably. Two ladies had the honour of concluding the peace; Louiſa of Savoy, and Marguerite of Auſtria, aunt of the Emperor Charles the Fifth. Grilli, Doge of Venice at the time, ſaid on the occaſion, "The city of Cambray is the purgatory of the Venetians; it has made the Allies ſuffer for the error they committed in leaguing together."

CARDINAL FLEURY.

Soon after the Abbé de St. Pierre's plan for a perpetual peace came out, Fontenelle wrote to the Cardinal in 1740 to wiſh him as uſual a happy year, and to congratulate him on the peace he had concluded between the Turks and the French, and to invite as the moſt excellent Phyſician for the diſeaſes of Nations, to give ſome cooling medicine to the fever of war which had then broken out between the Spaniards and the Engliſh. The Cardinal returned him a jocoſe anſwer; in which he told him, that the Kings of thoſe countries muſt firſt take a ſmall doſe of the elixir of St. Pierre's project for a perpetual peace: "Yet," ſaid he, "after all, I fear I muſt firſt be obliged to ſend amongſt them a miſſionary, who ſhall be able to diſpoſe their inclinations to make uſe of the Abbé's remedy †."

OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIMENTS ON THE NATURE AND FORMATION OF VEGETABLE EARTH, OR SOIL.

BY MR. SMITH.

BY Vegetable Soil we mean that which forms a covering to moſt parts of the Globe, and in which all vegetables grow, multiply, and are nouriſhed: it is itſelf totally formed of decayed animal and vegetable ſubſtances; it is of different colours in different places, according to the different ſubſtances which have grown and decayed upon it. When it is pure it is capable of being burnt, and in Scotland it is the fuel moſt generally uſed, and goes under the name of Peat. It is of different depths in different places, from one inch to between twenty and thirty feet. When examined minutely, we find it compoſed of ſmall pieces of decayed vegetables; and even Pitcoal itſelf appears to be formed by vegetable matter, decompoſed under particular circumſtances. On examining ſome pieces of Coal, we often perceive the appearance of ligneous particles; but the true proceſs through which the wood muſt have gone before it aſſumed this foſſil ſhape, we cannot determine. We find Oak, which has long been buried under ground, aſſume the hardneſs of Coal; this is often dug out of the moſſes in Scotland, where it goes by the name of Black Oak. I have ſeen ſome of thoſe Oak-ſtakes which were found in laying the foundation of a bridge

* M. de Bouille's Memoirs.

† This Spaniſh War was hurried into by a groſs lie. A man appeared at the Bar of the Houſe of Commons with his head covered with a cloſe cap, who pretended to have loſt his ears by the cruelty of the Spaniards at the Bay of Honduras. No one offered to turn up the cap of Mr. Jenkins, or he would have ſeen under it a pair of ears as large as thoſe of Midas.

over the Thames, and which are said to have been drove in there by Julius Cæsar, to have assumed the brittleness and hardness of Coal. The quick increase of vegetable earth is surprising in many places; particularly near Dumfries there is a place called Lochermoss, which evidently appears to have been an arm of the sea, from boats and anchors having been dug up there by the common people. Coins have likewise been found in it, twenty or thirty feet below the surface of the vegetable soil; some of which denote the days of Agricola. The bottom of this Moss is totally composed of sea sand: I have seen large Oak and Pine trees dug out of it in a high state of preservation, and had the appearance of wood newly cut; but the Pine seemed to contain more rosin than the Pine which grows in our climate, and splinters of it are used by the common people as torches: nuts are likewise found in these Mosses in a high state of preservation. It is a curious fact that in whatever part of these moorish grounds, provided that the surface be dry, we lay down limestone or other calcareous earth, the common production, which is heath, will be destroyed, and *white clover* spring up in its place, although there was not a grain of white clover within many miles of the spot. The knowledge of this might be a valuable acquirement to philosophers, who maintain the theory of the spontaneous generation of vegetables and animalculæ. The fact is so well known in this country, that the farmer has only to lime his land, and it produces abundance of this plant, which is an excellent pasture for his cattle. I will now attempt to prove by Experiment, that both vegetables and animals add to the soil, instead of diminishing it; or that the vegetable mould affords little more than a vehicle to the pabulum or feed of plants; as I shall endeavour to prove that Nature, by a certain regular process, is capable of turning both Air and Water into Earth, and thereby must increase the magnitude of our Globe.

EXPERIMENT THE FIRST.

I exposed a quantity of Earth or Soil in a furnace, where I kept it in a red heat for nearly twelve hours. I took it out and weighed it, I found it to be fourteen pounds and a half. I put it into a large garden pot, and having sufficiently watered it for vegetation, I planted in it three tree Mallows: the Mallows in all, when planted, weighed twenty-two grains. I kept them there for four months in the summer season, during which time they grew and flourished; at the end of which period I took them up and dried them carefully. On weighing them I found them to be above one pound and a half. I took the Earth which was in the pot, and kept it twelve hours in a furnace as before, and on weighing it I found it had only lost *one quarter of an ounce*, which might be lost in making the Experiment. By this we see that the Earth must have gained considerably in its weight during this short period. From this we see that Plants are able to convert Water into Vegetable Earth. Since I made this Experiment I find that it was made by *Hales* on a Willow, which increased in five years so much as to weigh fifty pounds, without the diminution of the Earth in which it grew. We are led to conjecture, from the Experiment, that most of the Vegetable Earth of this Globe is, by the powers of vegetation, formed from Air, Water, and Light, and we find the increase to be very great. The next question that occurred to me was, whether Vegetables had the power of converting Water into Earth, or whether or not the Water only acted as a stimulus to the Plants, so as to cause an increase of their parts, without being of itself much diminished in proportion to the increase of the Plant, in the same manner as an acid stimulates the mouth to secrete saliva, without any part of the acid entering into the composition of the saliva: but that Water is diminished by the growth of Plants, appears probable; for when a Plant has absorbed water, it attracts the hydrogene from it, which forms their inflammable principle, and throws off the oxigene, and in this mode they purify the air. As the animal and what is called the vegetable life is the same in their manner of increase and growth, I was led to make the following Experiment to investigate the subject.

EXPERIMENT THE SECOND.

I took two pieces of muscular flesh of equal weight and nearly of the same shape, that when evaporation took place they might have equal surfaces exposed to the air. I then fixed them to a piece of wood, which I took care to balance justly. On one piece of the muscular flesh I put a number of the eggs of the common flesh-fly. During the space of three days the meat kept an equilibrium; but on the fourth, the one on which I put

put the eggs preponderated very considerably; on the fifth more, and more, during the increase of the maggots, and till all the flesh was destroyed, which was in about eight or nine days. This shews that animals possess a power of attracting something from the air, and that they increase, or give more to the earth, than they take away from it; that is, they convert some species of air, perhaps azotic, into a solid earthy substance. On collecting and weighing the maggots, their weight amounted to as much as the flesh meat on which they lived, while on the other hand, the piece of meat on which no eggs were placed had lost one quarter of its weight by evaporation, or decomposition by incipient putrefaction taking place. By these Experiments it evidently appears that animals as well as plants draw something from the air, which by some unknown power they convert into a solid mass; and that not above one half of the water which they absorb is converted into a vegetable or animal substance; but that the water operates as a stimulus, exciting their organized particles into action. This was evidently the case in the last Experiment, for the maggots were three days in hatching, during which time a considerable evaporation took place from the surface of the meat; yet notwithstanding this, they were found equal in weight to the original substance on which they had been fed. It therefore appears, that water and heat are the principal agents in nature in growth, generation, and multiplication, both of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. A curious instance of this occurs in a boy who was sweated down for a horse-race: the night before the race he was weighed, after which they gave him a biscuit and a small glass of wine; but to their great astonishment, when he was weighed in the morning, they found he had gained half a stone in weight: Did not this wine and biscuit act as a stimulus in exciting that particular action, which was the cause of the absorption of something from the air? People are known to grow fat upon nothing but strong beer: the coal-heavers about London are a good example of this, they are generally robust, and few of them are great eaters, generally living upon porter: Is not this to be assigned to the effect of its stimulating quality, as in the former case? From the above it appears that animals and vegetables have a power of creating and increasing earth, and that they add every year a strata of earth to our globe, both calcareous, argillaceous, and vegetable. And it is a probable conjecture, that the same power which at present increases it, is the power by which it was first formed, that is, the *principle of Life!*

E. S. J.

CHARACTER OF RUBENS,

BY THE LATE SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

[TAKEN FROM HIS WORKS, LATELY PUBLISHED BY MR. MALONE.]

THE works of Men of Genius alone, where great faults are united with great beauties, afford proper matter for criticism. Genius is always eccentric, bold, and daring; which, at the same time that it commands attention, is sure to provoke criticism. It is the regular, cold, and timid composer who escapes censure, and deserves no praise.

The elevated situation on which Rubens stands in the esteem of the world, is alone a sufficient reason for some examination of his pretensions.

His fame is extended over a great part of the Continent, without a rival; and it may be justly said, that he has enriched his Country, not in a figurative sense only, by the great examples of Art which he left, but by what some would think a more solid advantage, the wealth arising from the concourse of strangers whom his works continually invite to Antwerp, which would otherwise have little to reward the visit of a Connoisseur.

To the City of Dueseldorp he has been an equal benefactor. The Gallery of that City is considered as containing one of the greatest Collection of Pictures in the World; but if the works of Rubens were taken from it, I will venture to assert, that this great Repository would be reduced to at least half its value.

To extend his glory still farther, he gives to Paris one of its most striking features, the Luxembourg Gallery; and if

if to these we add the many Towns, Churches, and private Cabinets, where a single Picture of Rubens confers eminence, we cannot hesitate to place him in the first rank of illustrious Painters.

Though I still entertain the same general opinion both in regard to his excellencies and his defects, yet having now seen his greatest compositions, where he had more means of displaying those parts of his art in which he particularly excelled, my estimation of his genius is of course raised. It is only in large compositions that his powers seem to have room to expand themselves. They really increase in proportion to the size of the canvas on which they are to be displayed. His superiority is not seen in easel pictures, nor even in detached parts of his greater works, which are seldom eminently beautiful. It does not lie in an attitude, or in any peculiar expression, but in the general effect—in the genius which pervades and illuminates the whole.

I remember to have observed, in a Picture of Diatreci, which I saw in a private Cabinet at Brussels, the contrary effect. In that performance there appeared to be a total absence of this pervading genius; though every individual figure was correctly drawn, and to the action of each as careful an attention was paid, as if it were a set Academy figure. Here seemed to be nothing left to chance; all the nymphs (the subject was the Bath of Diana) were what the ladies call in attitudes; yet, without being able to censure it for incorrectness, or any other defect, I thought it one of the coldest and most insipid Pictures I ever beheld.

The works of Rubens have that peculiar property always attendant on Genius, to attract attention, and enforce admiration, in spite of all their faults. It is owing to this fascinating power, that the performances of those Painters with which he is surrounded, though they have perhaps fewer defects, yet appear spiritless, tame, and insipid; such as the altar-pieces of Crayer, Schutz, Segers, Heysens, Tysens, Van Bulen, and the rest. They are done by men whose hands, and indeed all their faculties, appear to have been cramped and confined; and it is evident, that every thing they did was the effect of great labour and pains. The productions of Rubens, on the contrary, seem to flow with a freedom and prodigality, as if they cost him nothing; and to the general animation of the composition, there is always a correspondent spirit in the execution of the work. The striking brilliancy of his colours, and their lively opposition to each other, the flowing liberty and freedom of his outline, the animated pencil with which every object is touched, all contribute to awaken and keep alive the attention of the spectator; awaken in him, in some measure, correspondent sensations, and make him feel a degree of that enthusiasm with which the Painter was carried away. To this we may add the complete uniformity in all the parts of the work, so that the whole seems to be conducted, and grow out of one mind; every thing is of a piece, and fits its place. Even his taste of drawing, and of form, appears to correspond better with his colouring and composition, than if he had adopted any other manner, though that manner, simply considered, might be better: it is here as in personal attractions; there is frequently found a certain agreement and correspondence in the whole together, which is often more captivating than mere regular beauty.

Rubens appears to have had that confidence in himself, which it is necessary for every Artist to assume, when he has finished his studies, and may venture in some measure to throw aside the fetters of authority; to consider the rules as subject to his controul, and not himself subject to the rules; to risk and to dare extraordinary attempts without a guide, abandoning himself to his own sensations, and depending upon them. To this confidence must be imputed that originality of manner by which he may be truly said to have extended the limits of the art.—After Rubens had made up his manner, he never looked out of himself for assistance: there is consequently very little in his works that appears to be taken from other Masters. If he has borrowed any thing, he has had the address to change and adapt it so well to the rest of his work, that the theft is not discoverable.

Beside the excellency of Rubens in these general powers, he possessed the true art of imitating.—He saw the objects of Nature with a Painter's eye; he saw at once the predominant feature by which every object is known and distinguished; and as soon as seen, it was executed with a facility that is astonishing: and let me add, this facility is to a Painter, when he closely examines a picture, a source of great pleasure.—How far this excellence

may be perceived or felt by thoſe who are not Painters, I know not: to them certainly it is not enough that objects be truly repreſented; they muſt likewiſe be repreſented with grace; which means here, that the work is done with facility, and without effort. Rubens was, perhaps, the greateſt Maſter in the mechanical part of the Art, the beſt workman with his tools that ever exerciſed a pencil.

This part of the Art, though it does not hold a rank with the powers of invention, of giving character and expreſſion, has yet in it what may be called genius. It is certainly ſomething that cannot be taught by words, though it may be learned by a frequent examination of thoſe pictures which poſſeſs this excellence.—It is felt by very few Painters, and it is as rare at this time among the living Painters, as any of the higher excellencies of the Art.

This power, which Rubens poſſeſſed in the higheſt degree, enabled him to repreſent whatever he undertook better than any other Painter.—His animals, particularly lions and horſes, are ſo admirable, that it may be ſaid they were never properly repreſented but by him. His Portraits rank with the beſt works of the Painters who have made that branch of the Art the ſole buſineſs of their lives; and of thoſe he has left a great variety of ſpecimens. The ſame may be ſaid of his landſcapes; and though Claude Lorrain finiſhed more minutely, as becomes a Profeſſor in any particular branch, yet there is ſuch an airineſs and facility in the landſcapes of Rubens, that a Painter would as ſoon wiſh to be the author of them, as thoſe of Claude, or any other Artiſt whatever.

The Pictures of Rubens have this effect on the ſpectator, that he feels himſelf in no wiſe diſpoſed to pick out and dwell on his defects. The criticiſms which are made on him are, indeed, often unreaſonable. His ſtyle ought no more to be blamed for not having the ſublimity of Michael Angelo, than Ovid ſhould be cenſured becauſe he is not like Virgil.

However, it muſt be acknowledged that he wanted many excellencies, which would have perfectly united with his ſtyle. Among thoſe we may reckon beauty in his female characters: ſometimes indeed they make approaches to it; they are healthy and comely women, but ſeldom, if ever, poſſeſs any degree of elegance: the ſame may be ſaid of his young men and children: his old men have that ſort of dignity which a buſhy beard will confer; but he never poſſeſſed a poetical conception of character. In his repreſentations of the higheſt characters in the Chriſtian or the fabulous world, inſtead of ſomething above humanity, which might fill the idea which is conceived of ſuch beings, the ſpectator finds little more than mere mortals, ſuch as he meets with every day.

The incorrectneſs of Rubens, in regard to his outline, oftener proceeds from haſte and careleſſneſs, than from inability: there are, in his great works, to which he ſeems to have paid more particular attention, naked figures, as eminent for their drawing as for their colouring. He appears to have entertained a great abhorrence of the meagre dry manner of his predeceſſors, the old German and Flemiſh Painters; to avoid which, he kept his outline large and flowing: this, carried to an extreme, produced that heavineſs which is ſo frequently found in his figures. Another defect of this great Painter is, his inattention to the foldings of his drapery, eſpecially that of his women: it is ſcarcely ever caſt with any choice or ſkill.

Carlo Maratti and Rubens are, in this reſpect, in oppoſite extremes; one diſcovers too much art in the diſpoſitions of drapery, and the other too little. Rubens's drapery, beſides, is not properly hiſtorical; the quality of the ſtuff of which it is compoſed, is too accurately diſtinguiſhed; reſembling the manner of Paul Veroneſe. This drapery is leſs offenſive in Rubens than it would be in many other Painters, as it partly contributes to that richneſs which is the peculiar character of his ſtyle, which we do not pretend to ſet forth as of the moſt ſimple and ſublime kind.

The difference of the manner of Rubens from that of any other Painter before him, is in nothing more diſtinguiſhable than in his colouring, which is totally different from that of Titian, Corregio, or any of the great colouriſts. The effect of his Pictures may be not improperly compared to cluſters of flowers; all his colours appear as clear and as beautiful: at the ſame time he has avoided that tawdry effect which one would expect ſuch gay colours to produce; in this reſpect reſembling Barocci more than any other Painter. What was ſaid

ſaid of an ancient Painter may be applied to thoſe two Artiſts—that their figures look as if they fed upon roſes.

It would be a curious and a profitable ſtudy for a Painter, to examine the difference, and the cauſe of that difference of effect in the works of Corregio and Rubens, both excellent in different ways. The preference probably would be given according to the different habits of the Connoiſſeur: thoſe who had received their firſt impreſſions from the works of Rubens, would cenſure Corregio as heavy; and the admirers of Corregio would ſay Rubens wanted ſolidity of effect. There is lightneſs, airineſs, and facility in Rubens, his advocates will urge, and comparatively a laborious heavineſs in Corregio; whoſe admirers will complain of Rubens's manner being careleſs and unfiniſhed, whilſt the works of Corregio are wrought to the higheſt degree of delicacy; and what may be advanced in favour of Corregio's breadth of light, will, by his cenſurers, be called affected and pedantic. It muſt be obſerved, that we are ſpeaking ſolely of the manner, the effect of the picture; and we may conclude, according to the cuſtom in Paſtoral Poetry, by beſtowing on each of theſe illuſtrious Painters a garland, without attributing ſuperiority to either.

To conclude, I will venture to repeat in favour of Rubens, what I have before ſaid in regard to the Dutch School—that thoſe who cannot ſee the extraordinary merit of this great Painter, either have a narrow conception of the variety of Art, or are led away by the affectation of approving nothing but what comes from the Italian School.

THE LONDON REVIEW AND *LITERARY JOURNAL*, FOR JANUARY 1798.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Proofs of a Conſpiracy againſt all the Religions and Governments of Europe carried on in the ſecret Meetings of Free Maſons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. Collected from good Authorities. By John Robiſon, M.A. Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh. 8vo. Cadell and Davies.

THIS Performance, which deſerves every praiſe which can be beſtowed upon it, developes ſome of the dark tranſactions which have contributed to produce the confuſion and diſorder now reigning in almoſt every part of Europe. Among other ſecret practices employed to bring about this great event, the innocent meetings of the Free Maſons have been perverted to purpoſes for which they were never deſigned, and have been made the inſtruments of diſſeminating Atheiſm, Sedition, and every vicious extravagance. The worſt ends brought about by the worſt means, and by the worſt agents.

The riſe and progreſs of Free Maſonry in England are firſt detailed, with the various additions made to it by deſigning or unſuſpicious perſons at different times, its views and deſigns, and the manner in which political diſcuſſions firſt were introduced. The ſchiſms which have ariſen in the ſociety; the alterations and additions made to it in France, and the total change and perverſion of its principles by a ſet of profligates under the name of Illuminati, an Order founded in

1775,

1775, by Dr. Adam Weishaupt, Professor of Canon Law in the University of Ingolstadt, and abolished in 1786 by the Elector of Bavaria, but revived immediately after under the name of the Union, and in a different form all over Germany. This association appears to have been formed for the express purpose of rooting out all the religious establishments, and overturning all the existing governments of Europe.

The tenets and secret manœuvres of this Society, some of which are not yet discovered, form the greatest part of the present Volume. There is however sufficient known, to call forth the indignation of every person who professes to be a friend to religion or virtue, and to put every one on their guard who knows and respects the rights of private property, and of good government.

We shall not follow our Author through the various disgusting schemes engendered in the wicked minds of the new philosophers. It is sufficient to observe, that "The Order was said to abjure Christianity, and to refuse admission into the higher degrees to all who adhered to any of the three Confessions. Sensual pleasures were restored to the rank they held in the Epicurean philosophy. Self-murder was justified on Stoical principles. In the Lodges, Death was declared an eternal Sleep; Patriotism and Loyalty were called narrow minded prejudices, and incompatible with universal benevolence; continual declamations were made on Liberty and Equality as the unalienable Rights of Man. The baneful influence of accumulated property was declared an insurmountable obstacle to the happiness of any nation, whose chief laws were framed for its protection and increase. Nothing was so frequently discoursed of as the propriety of employing for a good purpose, the means which the wicked employed for evil purposes; and it was taught, that the preponderacy of good in the ultimate result consecrated every mean employed; and that wisdom and virtue consisted in properly determining this balance." These principles were denied, but the proofs which are here produced are sufficiently strong to claim the assent of every considerate reader.

Our Author, amongst other excellent observations, says, "All good men, all lovers of peace and of justice, will abhor and reject the thought of overturning the present constitution of things, faulty as it may be, merely in the endeavour to establish another, which the vices of mankind may subvert again in a twelvemonth. They must see, that in order to gain their point, the proposers have found it necessary to destroy the grounds of morality, by permitting the most wicked means for accomplishing any end that our fancy, warped by passion or interest, may represent to us as of great importance. They see, that instead of morality, vice must prevail, and that therefore there is no security for the continuance of this Utopian felicity; and, in the mean time, desolation and misery must lay the world waste during the struggle, and half of those for whom we are striving will be swept from the face of the earth. We have but to look to France, where in eight years there have been more executions and spoliations and distresses of every kind by the *pouvoir revolutionnaire*, than can be found in the long records of that despotic monarchy.

"There is nothing in the whole constitution of the Illuminati that strikes me with more horror than the proposals of Hercules and Minos *, to enlist the women in this shocking warfare with all that 'is good, and pure, and lovely, and of good report.' They could not have fallen on any expedient that will be more effectual and fatal. If any of my countrywomen shall honour these pages with a reading, I would call on them, in the most earnest manner, to consider this as an affair of the utmost importance to themselves. I would conjure them by the regard they have for their own dignity, and for their rank in society, to join against these enemies of human nature and profligate degraders of the sex; and I would assure them that the present state of things almost puts it in their power to be the saviours of the world. But if they are remiss, and yield to the seduction, they will fall from that high state to which they have arisen in Christian Europe, and again sink into that insignificancy or slavery in which the sex is found in all ages and countries out of the hearing of Christianity.

"I hope that my countrywomen will consider this solemn address to them as a proof of the high esteem in which I hold them. They will not be offended then if, in this season of alarm and anxiety, when I wish to impress their minds with a serious truth, I shall waive ceremony,

* Names assumed by two of this Order.—EDITOR.

which

which is always designing, and speak of them in honest but decent plainness.

"Man is immersed in luxury. Our accommodations are now so numerous that every thing is pleasure. Even in very sober situations in this highly-cultivated Society, there is hardly a thing that remains in the form of a necessary of life, or even of a mere conveniency—every thing is ornamented—it must not appear of use—it must appear as giving some sensible pleasure. I do not say this by way of blaming—it is nature—man is a refining creature, and our most boasted acquirements are but refinements on our necessary wants. Our hut becomes a palace, our blanket a fine dress, and our arts become sciences: This discontent with the natural condition of things, and this disposition to refinement, is a characteristic of our species, and is the great employment of our lives. The direction which this propensity chances to take in any age or nation, marks its character in the most conspicuous and interesting manner. All have it in some degree, and it is very conceivable that, in some, it may constitute the chief object of attention. If this be the case in any nations, it is surely most likely to be so in those where the accommodations of life are the most numerous—therefore in a rich and luxurious nation. I may surely, without exaggeration or reproach, give that appellation to our own nation at this moment. If you do not go to the very lowest class of people, who must labour all day, is it not the chief object of all to procure *perceptible pleasure* in one way or another? The sober and busy struggle in the thoughts and hopes of getting the means of enjoying the *comforts* of life without farther labour—and many have no other object than pleasure.

"Then let us reflect that it is woman that is to *grace* the whole—It is in nature, it is the very constitution of man, that woman, and every thing connected with woman, must appear as the ornament of life. That this mixes with every other social sentiment, appears from the conduct of our species in all ages and in every situation. This I presume would be the case even though there were no qualities or talents in the sex to justify it. This sentiment respecting the sex is necessary, in order to rear so helpless, so nice, and so improveable a creature as man; without it, the long abiding task could not be performed:—and I think that I may venture to say that it is performed in the different states of society nearly in proportion as this preparatory and indispensable sentiment is in force.

"On the other hand, I think it no less evident that it is the desire of the women to be agreeable to the men, and that they will model themselves according to what they think will please. Without this adjustment of sentiments by nature, nothing would go on. We never observe any such want of symmetry in the works of God. If, therefore, those who take the lead, and give the fashion in society, were wise and virtuous, I have no doubt but that the women would set the brightest pattern of every thing that is excellent. But if the men are nice and fastidious sensualists, the women will be refined and elegant voluptuaries.

"There is no deficiency in the female mind, either in talents or in dispositions; nor can we say with certainty that there is any subject of intellectual or moral discussion in which women have not excelled. If the delicacy of their constitution, and other physical causes, allow the female sex a smaller share of some mental powers, they possess others in a superior degree, which are no less respectable in their own nature, and of as great importance to society. Instead of descanting at large on their powers of mind, and supporting my assertions by the instances of a Hypatia, a Schurman, a Zenobia, an Elizabeth, &c. I may repeat the account given of the sex by a person of uncommon experience, who saw them without disguise, or any motive that could lead them to play a feigned part—Mr. Ledyard, who traversed the greatest part of the world, for the mere indulgence of his taste for observation of human nature; generally in want, and often in extreme misery.

'I have (says he) always remarked that women, in all countries, are civil, obliging, tender, and humane: that they are ever inclined to be gay and chearful, timorous and modest; and that they do not hesitate, like men, to perform a kind or generous action.—Not haughty, not arrogant, not supercilious, they are full of courtesy, and fond of society—more liable in general to err than man, but in general, also, more virtuous, and performing more good actions than he. To a woman, whether civilized or savage, I never addressed myself in the language of

of decency and friendship, without receiving a decent and friendly answer—with man it has often been otherwise.

'In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, and frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide spread regions of the wandering Tartar, — if hungry, dry, cold, wet, or sick, the women have ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so; and to add to this virtue (so worthy of the appellation of benevolence), these actions have been performed in so free and so kind a manner, that if I was thirsty, I drank the sweetest draught, and if hungry, I ate the coarse meal with a double relish.'

"And these are they whom Weishaupt would corrupt! One of these, whom he had embraced with fondness, would he have murdered, to save his honour, and qualify himself to preach virtue! But let us not be too severe on Weishaupt—let us wash ourselves clear of all stain before we think of reprobating him. Are we not guilty in some degree, when we do not cultivate in the women those powers of mind, and those dispositions of heart, which would equally dignify them in every station as in those humble ranks in which Mr. Ledyard most frequently saw them? I cannot think that we do this. They are not only to *grace* the whole of cultivated society, but it is in their faithful and affectionate personal attachment that we are to find the sweetest pleasures that life can give. Yet in all these situations where the manner in which they are treated is not dictated by the stern laws of necessity, are they not trained up for mere amusement—are not serious occupations considered as a task which hurts their loveliness? What is this but selfishness, or as if they had no virtues worth cultivating? Their *business* is supposed to be the ornamenting themselves, as if nature did not dictate this to them already, with at least as much force as is necessary. Every thing is prescribed to them *because it makes them more lovely*—even their moral lessons are enforced by this argument, and Miss Woolstoncraft is perfectly right when she says that the fine lessons given to young women by Fordyce or Rousseau are nothing but selfish and refined voluptuousness. This advocate of her sex puts her sisters in the proper point of view, when she tells them that they are, like man, the subjects of God's moral government—like man, preparing themselves for boundless improvement in a better state of existence. Had she adhered to this view of the matter, and kept it constantly in sight, her book (which doubtless contains many excellent things, highly deserving of their serious consideration) would have been a most valuable work. She justly observes, that the virtues of the sex are great and respectable, but that in our mad chace of pleasure, only pleasure, they are little thought of or attended to. Man trusts to his own uncontroulable power, or to the general goodness of the sex, that their virtues will appear when we have occasion for them;—"but we will send for these some other time:"—Many noble displays do they make of the most difficult attainments. Such is the patient bearing up under misfortunes, which has no brilliancy to support it in the effort. This is more difficult than braving danger in an active and conspicuous situation. How often is a woman left with a family, and the shattered remains of a fortune, lost perhaps by dissipation or by indolence—and how seldom, how very seldom, do we see woman shrink from the task, or discharge it with negligence? Is it not therefore folly next to madness, not to be careful of this our greatest blessing—of things which so nearly concern our peace—nor guard ourselves, and these our best companions and friends, from the effects of this fatal Illumination? It has indeed brought to light what dreadful lengths men will go, when under the fanatical and dazzling glare of happiness in a state of liberty and equality, and spurred on by insatiable luxury, and not held in check by moral feelings and the restraints of religion—and mark, reader, that the women have here also taken the complexion of the men, and have even gone beyond them. If we have seen a son present himself to the National Assembly of France, professing his satisfaction with the execution of his father three days before, and declaring himself a true citizen, who prefers the nation to all other considerations; we have also seen, on the same day, wives denouncing their husbands, and (O shocking to human nature!) mothers denouncing their sons, as bad citizens and traitors. Mark too what return the women have met with for all their horrid services, where, to express their sentiments of civism and abhorrence of royalty, they threw away the character of their sex, and

and bit the amputated limbs of their murdered countrymen *. Surely these patriotic women merited that the rights of their sex should be considered in full council, and they were well entitled to a seat; but there is not a single act of their government in which the sex is considered as having any rights whatever, or that they are things to be cared for.

" Are not the accursed fruits of Illumination to be seen in the present humiliating condition of woman in France? pampered in every thing that can reduce them to the mere instruments of animal pleasure. In their present state of national moderation (as they call it) and security, see Madame Tallien come into the public theatre, accompanied by other *beautiful* women, (I was about to have misnamed them Ladies,) laying aside all modesty, and presenting themselves to the public view, with bared limbs, *à la Sauvage*, as the alluring objects of desire. I make no doubt but that this is a serious matter, encouraged, nay, prompted by government. To keep the minds of the Parisians in the present fever of dissolute gaiety, they are at more expence from the national treasury for the support of the sixty theatres, than all the pensions and honorary offices in Britain, three times told, amount to. Was not their abominable farce in the church of Notre Dame a bait of the same kind, in the true spirit of Weishaupt's *Eroterion?* 'We do not,' said the high priest, 'call you to the worship of inanimate idols. Behold a master-piece of nature, (lifting up the veil which concealed the naked charms of the beautiful Madmſ. Barbier): This sacred image should inflame all hearts.' And it did so; the people shouted out, 'No more altars, no more priests, no God but the God of Nature.'

" Orleans, the first prince of the blood, did not scruple to prostitute his daughter, if not to the embraces, yet to the wanton view of the public, with the precise intention of inflaming their desires. (See the account given of the dinners at Sillery's, by Camille Desmoulins, in his speech against the Brissotins.) But what will be the end of all this? The fondlings of the wealthy will be pampered in all the indulgences which fastidious voluptuousness finds necessary for varying or enhancing its pleasures; but they will either be slighted as toys, or they will be immured; and the companions of the poor will be drudges and slaves."

The third Chapter contains the account of the German Union, and the fourth shews how the French Revolution was connected with the plans of the German miscreants, and in what manner it has been assisted by them. By this statement it appears that the stupid Bavarians (as the French were once pleased to call them) were their instructors in the art of overturning the world, though the French were the first who put it in practice.

In this Chapter we have the following anecdote of the Count D'Artois: " The unfortunate Prince who has taken refuge in this kingdom, and whose situation amongst us is an illustrious mark of the generosity of the nation, and of the sovereignty of its laws, said to one of the Gentlemen about him, that 'if this country was to escape the general wreck of nations, it would owe its preservation to religion.' When this was doubted, and it was observed that there had not been wanting many Religionists in France. 'True,' said the Prince, 'but they were not in earnest. I see here a serious interest in the thing. The people know what they are doing when they go to church; they understand something of it, and take an interest in it.' May his observation be just, and his expectations be fulfilled!"

The Postscript contains strictures on the Utopian Theories set afloat by the French philosophers, and now distracting the world, with a defence of the system now existing in this country, which every considerate man is called upon to cherish and support. If the examples of misery brought upon other countries by languor and indifference in the people at large are not sufficient to call forth exertion, this nation, like its neighbours, will not escape the domineering insolence and rapacity of an enemy at present more to be detested than feared.

* I say this on the authority of a young Gentleman, an emigrant, who saw it, and who said, that they were women, not of the dregs of the Palais Royal, nor of infamous character, but well dressed.—I am sorry to add, that the relation, accompanied with looks of horror and disgust, only provoked a contemptuous smile from an illuminated British Fair one.

An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China, &c.

[*Continued from Vol.* XXXII. *Page* 399.]

THERE are properly but *three classes* of men in China. *Men of letters*, from whom the Mandarines are taken; *cultivators of the ground*; and *mechanics*, including *merchants*. In Pekin alone is conferred the *highest degree of literature* upon those who, in public examinations, are found most able in the sciences of *morality* and *government*, as taught in the ancient *Chinese writers*, with which studies the *history* of their country is intimately blended. Among such graduates all the civil offices in the state are distributed by the Emperor; and they compose all the great tribunals of the Empire. The candidates for those degrees are such as have succeeded in similar examinations in the principal city of each province. Those who have been chosen in the *cities* of the *second order* are the candidates in the provincial capital. The examinations are carried on with great solemnity, and apparent fairness. *Military rank* is like given to *those who* are found, upon competition, to *excel in the military art*, and in *warlike exercises*.

According to the best information given to the Embassy, the *population* of Pekin is about *three millions*. The *low houses* of that city seem *scarcely sufficient* for so *vast* a *multitude*; but very little room is occupied by a Chinese family in the middle and lower classes of life. In their houses there are no superfluous apartments. A Chinese dwelling is generally surrounded by a wall, six or seven feet high. *Within this inclosure* a *whole family* of *three generations*, with all their respective wives and children, will frequently be found. One small room is made to serve for the individuals of each branch of the family, sleeping in different beds, divided only by mats hanging from the cieling. One common room is used for eating. Several branches of a family, residing under the same roof, is attended with important effects. It renders the *young temperate* and *orderly* in their conduct, under the authority and example of the elder: and it *enables* the *whole to live like soldiers* in a *mess*, with more economy and advantage. The labouring poor are however reduced to the use of *vegetable food*, with a very rare and scanty relish of any *animal substance*.

The crowds of people at Pekin do not prevent it from being healthy. The Chinese live much in the open air, and the atmosphere is dry.

The commission of crimes is rare. Every *tenth housekeeper*, after the manner of the ancient *tithing-men* in England, is accountable to a certain degree for the conduct of the nine neighbouring families. The police is observed with particular strictness within the walls. The city partakes of the regularity and interior safety of a camp: but is subject also to its constraints.

With the poor, marriage is a measure of *prudence*; because the children, particularly the sons, are bound to maintain their parents. This union therefore takes place whenever there is the least prospect of subsistence for a future family. *Children*, however, born without means being had of providing for them, are sometimes *abandoned* by the wretched authors of their being. *Superstition* comes in aid to *reconcile* this *horrid practice* to the mind. The *child* is considered as a *holy offering* to the Spirit of the adjoining river, in which the infant is thrown, with a *gourd suspended from its neck*, to keep it from immediate drowning. *Female infants* are, for the most part, chosen as the less evil for this cruel sacrifice; and a faint hope is generally entertained that they may yet be saved from untimely death. *Government* appoints *persons to collect* these miserable objects, for the purpose of providing for such as are found alive, and for burying those who have already expired.

The *Missionaries* are likewise *zealous* in this humane work. They hasten also to baptize those who retain the smallest spark of life. One of those pious fathers acknowledged that in Pekin alone about two thousand were every year exposed, of whom a large proportion perished.

Chapter the Fifth describes the journey of the Embassy to the *Northern Frontier of China*, in its way to Zhe-hol, the summer residence of the Emperor. As they proceeded on their march up the sides of distant mountains, was *descried*, in the morning of the fourth day, *a prominent line*, or narrow and unequal mark. The continuance of this line to the *Tartarian mountains*' tops was sufficient to arrest the attention of the beholder; and the form of a wall with battlements was in a little time distinctly discerned,

discerned, where such buildings were not expected to be found, nor thought practicable to be erected. What the eye could from a single spot embrace of those fortified walls, carried along the ridges of hills, over the tops of the highest mountains, descending into the deepest vallies, crossing upon arches over rivers, and doubled and trebled in many parts to take in important passes, and interspersed with towers or massy bastions at almost every hundred yards, as far as the sight could reach, presented to the mind an *undertaking of stupendous magnitude*.

The travellers were now able to determine, from their own feelings, that it was not alone the dimensions of those *walls*, however considerable, that made the impression of wonder upon the persons who had hitherto seen these intended *barriers against the Tartars*.

Astonishment is seldom excited by the mere effect of the continuance or multiplication of labour that may be formed by common means: It was the extreme difficulty of conceiving how the materials could be conveyed, and such structures raised in *situations apparently inaccessible*, which principally occasioned surprise and admiration. One of the most *elevated ridges* over which the *great wall* is carried has been ascertained to measure *five thousand two hundred and twenty-five feet*.

Sir G. S. employs two pages in the history and uses of *National Walls* in different periods and countries; the *Roman wall* defending *Britain* from the *uncivilized Picts*; the *walls* in *Egypt*, *Syria*, and *Media*; one to the eastward of the *Caspian Sea*, and another in the country of *Tamerlane*. All of these united, says our Author, whether they be considered as to the extent of the country over which they were carried, and which they were meant to protect, or as to the quantity of materials employed in their construction, or the labour requisite to overcome the difficulties of situation, were not equal to the *Chinese Wall alone*. It has likewise far exceeded them in duration, as well as in solidity. Some parts of it indeed are mouldering to decay, and others have undergone repair; but *the main work* has been built with a degree of care and architectural skill, which, without any subsequent attention, have preserved it entire *for two thousand years*.

This is the *date*, which, upon very sufficient evidence, Sir G. Staunton assigns to *this wonderful fabric*. *Mr. Bell, in his travels*, extends its antiquity only to about *six centuries*. He is in general a very authentic writer, in those subjects which he had himself an opportunity of investigating; but in this matter his conjecture is undoubtedly very short of the truth. He may have doubted its age upon as slight grounds as some others have done, who, from the silence of *Marco Polo* on the subject, in his account of his travels over land to the capital of China, have concluded that the wall was not in existence in the *thirteenth century*. But it appears now, from the detail of *Polo's* route to China, in the Doge's library at Venice, that this traveller did *not* pass through Tartary to China. Having followed the usual track of the caravans to Sarmacand and Cashgar, he bent his course across the Ganges to Bengal; and from thence, keeping to the southward of the Thibet mountains, reached the capital of China by the province of Shensee.

Captain Parish has subjoined very accurate measurements of that part of the *wall* through which the Embassy penetrated; and if to this we add the plans and engravings relative to it, which embellish the *quarto edition*, we may safely pronounce the present description of this *extraordinary fabric* to be much the *most complete* that has yet found its way to Europe.

In the First Chapter of the Third Volume of the octavo, we have the continuation of the journey of the Embassy to the *Emperor's summer residence in Tartary*, with an account of his reception there. It is singular, that in some villages they passed through, in the deeper and darker vallies of Tartary, they met with many of the inhabitants labouring under a disorder which is called, in similar situations in the Alps, the *goitre*, or *swelled neck*. Nearly *one-sixth of the natives* had this deformity; which, however, like their brethren in Switzerland, they did not esteem such. Both sexes are subject to these swellings; but the *females* more than the *males*; the latter removing oftener from the spots where the causes of the malady exist. The minds of many of the persons so afflicted were much weakened; some were reduced to an absolute state of *idiocy*. These last are considered, says our Author, in some degrees as sacred; and are maintained by their families with peculiar care. We have noted these particulars as shewing a *striking correspondence with* the affections and reasonings of the *peasants* of the Glaciers.

Soon

Soon after the arrival of the Embaſſy at Zhe-hol, the ceremonial of its preſentation to the Emperor being adjuſted in the manner already related, the fourteenth day of September, three days before that of the Emperor's birth, was fixed for that purpoſe. We ſhall ſelect, from a very exact and detailed narrative, the moſt ſtriking circumſtances.

On that morning the Ambaſſador and his ſuite went before day-light, as was announced to be proper, to the *garden* of the palace of Zhe-hol. Soon after day-light, the ſound of ſeveral inſtruments, and the confuſed voices of men at a diſtance, announced the Emperor's approach. He ſoon appeared from behind a high and perpendicular mountain ſkirted with trees, as if from a ſacred grove, preceded by a *number* of *perſons*, buſied in *proclaiming* aloud *his virtues* and *his power*. He was ſeated in a ſort of open chair, or triumphal car, borne by ſixteen men, and was accompanied and followed by guards, high flag and umbrella-bearers, and muſic. He was clad in plain dark ſilk, with a *velvet bonnet*, in form not much unlike the bonnet of Scotch Highlanders; on the front of which was placed a *large pearl*, the only jewel or ornament that appeared.

On his entrance into the tent, he immediately mounted the throne by the front ſteps. His *prime miniſter*, and the two principal perſons of his houſhold, went cloſe to him, and *ſpoke to him on their knees*. The Preſident of the Tribunal of Rites conducted the Ambaſſador, attended by his page and Chineſe interpreter, and accompanied the Plenipotentiary near to the foot of the throne, on the *left hand ſide*, according to the uſage of China, *the place* of honour. The other Gentlemen of the Embaſſy ſtood at the great opening of the tent.

His Excellency was richly habited in an embroidered ſuit of velvet, adorned with a diamond badge and ſtar of the Order of the Bath; and over the ſuit a long mantle of the ſame order. This dreſs was in conformity to the Chineſe ideas and manner—upon the ſame principles. The Miniſter Plenipotentiary, as an Honorary Doctor of Laws of the Univerſity of Oxford, wore the ſcarlet gown of that degree. This was alſo ſuitable in a government where degrees in learning lead to every kind of political ſituation. The Ambaſſador, inſtructed by the Preſident of the Tribunal of Rites, held the magnificent ſquare box of gold, adorned with jewels, in which was incloſed his Majeſty's letter to the Emperor, between both hands, lifted above his head; and thus, aſcending the few ſteps that led to the throne, and bending on one knee, preſented the box, with a ſhort addreſs, to his Imperial Majeſty; who, graciouſly receiving the ſame with his own hands, placed it by his ſide, and expreſſed the ſatisfaction he felt at this teſtimony of his Britannic Majeſty's eſteem and good-will. This mode of reception was conſidered, by the Chineſe Court, as particularly honourable and diſtinguiſhed.

His Imperial Majeſty, after a little more converſation, gave, as a firſt preſent to his Majeſty of England, a gem, or precious ſtone, upwards of a foot long, intended to reſemble a ſceptre, and conſidered as emblematic of proſperity and peace.

During the ceremonies, the Emperor appeared perfectly unreſerved, cheerful, and unaffected. His eyes were full and clear, and his countenance open. Being informed that the Ambaſſador's page (Maſter Staunton), who was then in his thirteenth year, had alone made ſome proficiency in the Chineſe language, he deſired to have the youth brought up to the throne, and to ſpeak Chineſe. What he ſaid, or his manner, was ſo pleaſing to his Imperial Majeſty, that he took from his girdle a purſe for holding areca nut, and preſented it to him: This was deemed a high mark of perſonal favour. It was of plain yellow ſilk, with the figure of the five-clawed dragon, and ſome Tartar characters worked into it.

On the ceremonies uſed upon this occaſion, Sir G. Staunton makes ſome judicious remarks. He obſerves, that there is *a phyſical* as well as *a moral inequality in this homage* paid to Eaſtern princes. They will be conſcious of being liable to private treachery; and ſuſpicion has ſuggeſted precautions againſt dangerous deſigns. The *proſtrations*, the *kneelings*, the *hands uplifted* above the head, *render attacks leſs practicable*.

During the day, the Emperor ſent his European gueſts, at the repaſt in the tent, ſeveral diſhes from his own table; and preſented them with his own hands, a goblet of warm Chineſe wine, not unlike Madeira of an inferior quality. Being informed of the age of our king, he wiſhed he might equal himſelf in years, which had already *amounted* to *eighty-three*, and with as perfect health. The Emperor was indeed yet ſo hale and vigorous, that he ſcarcely appeared to

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have *existed* as many years (*fifty seven*) as *he had governed* the Empire. When the festival was over, he descended from his throne, and marched firm and erect, and without the least symptom of infirmity, to the open chair that was waiting for him.

The seventeenth of September was, as has already been observed, the Emperor's Anniversary. To this ceremony, as to the former, the Ambassador and his suite were called before the rising of the Sun. They were introduced into an inner building, bearing the semblance of a temple. It was furnished with great instruments of music, among which were sets of cylindrical bells, suspended in a line from ornamented frames of wood, and gradually diminishing in size from one extremity to the other; and also triangular pieces of metal arranged in the same order as the bells. To the sound of these instruments a slow and solemn hymn was sung by the eunuchs, who had such a command over their voices, as to resemble the effect of the musical glasses at a distance. The performers were directed, in gliding from one tone to another, by the striking of a shrill and sonorous cymbol; and the whole had a very musical and grand effect. At a particular signal, nine times repeated, all the persons present prostrated themselves nine times, except the Ambassador and his suite, who made a profound obeisance. But the Emperor, whom it was meant to honour, continued, in imitation of the Deity, invisible the whole time.

For a few days afterwards, a variety of entertainments were exhibited in the presence of the Emperor. Some of the contrivances in the fire-works were new to the English spectators. Out of a large box, lifted up to a considerable height, and the bottom falling out as if it were by accident, came down a *multitude* of *paper lantherns, folded flat*, as they issued from the box, *but unfolding themselves by degrees*. As each lanthern assumed a regular form, a light was suddenly perceived of a beautifully coloured flame. This devolution and developement was several times repeated, with a difference of figure every time, as well as of the colours, with which the Chinese seemed to have the art of cloathing fire at pleasure. On each side of the large box was a correspondence of smaller boxes, which opened in like manner, and let down a kind of net work of fire, which shone like burnished copper, and flashed like lightning, with every impulse of the wind. The whole ended with a volcano, or eruption of artificial fire, in the grandest style.

At none of these amusements did any *females* appear. Only at the exhibition of a pantomime, to which the Embassy were invited, there were latticed galleries for the ladies, who, without being seen, could discern all that was passing on three open theatres, or stages, one above another. They had not probably any view into the boxes; for the Emperor, in order to indulge their desire of seeing some person of the Embassy, directed one of the eunuchs to conduct the youth already mentioned (Sir G. Staunton's Son) out of the Ambassador's box upon a platform within the ladies' view.

Instead of human figures upon the stage, the actors assumed the forms of other animate and inanimate productions of the land and sea. They filled the three several stages, forming a kind of epitome of the world.

Among other talents, the Emperor of China has those of a poet. He presented a few stanzas to the Ambassador for his Majesty, together with some curious gems, which he particularly valued for having been eight centuries in his family, and which he gave as an earnest of perpetual friendship.

Chapter the Second treats of the return to Pekin, and of observations and occurrences there. A curious *instance* is mentioned of the *ingenuity* and *dexterity* of the Chinese workmen. Two of them took down the two magnificent *glass lustres*, sent as presents to the Emperor, in order to place them in a more advantageous position. They separated them piece by piece, and put them again together in a short time without difficulty or mistake, the whole consisting of many thousand minute pieces, though they had never seen any thing of the kind before. Another Chinese cut a narrow slip from the edge of a curved plate of glass, in order to supply the place of one belonging to the dome of the *Planitarium*, which had been broken in the carriage. The *English mechanics* belonging to the Embassy had *in vain attempted to cut the glass* according to this curved line, with the assistance of a diamond. *The Chinese* did not shew his method; but it was said that he *succeeded by* first *drawing* the point of a *heated iron* across the surface to be divided. The skill of this artist was the more admirable, as there is no manufacture of glass in the Empire, except at Canton, where, instead of using flint and barilla, and converting them by the

the proper procefs into glafs, the manufacturer only melts the broken pieces of that material, and forms it into new fhapes.

Notwithftanding our Author's *former affertion*, that the Chinefe are *not fond of reading*, he again tells us that the *multiplication* of the *claffic works* of the *Chinefe by printing* is *prodigious*, and alfo that the *lighter literature* of the country *gives no inconfiderable occupation to the prefs*. *The Orphan of China*, which has appeared in an Englifh drefs, is no unfavourable fpecimen of *Chinefe tragedy*; and the *Pleafing Hiftory*, of which an Englifh tranflation was publifhed feveral years ago, is *an inftance* of *Chinefe novel-writing* that is interefting and fimple.

Gazettes are frequently publifhed in Pekin, under the authority of Government. The *various appointments* throughout the Empire, the *favours granted by the Emperor*, *his remiffion* of *taxes to diftricts fuffering by dearth*, his *recompenfe* of *extraordinary fervices*, the *embaffies* fent, and the *tribute* paid to him, form a confiderable part of the public news. The domeftic details of his houfehold, or of his private life, are feldom, if ever, mentioned. *Singular events*, *inftances of longevity*, fometimes the *punifhment of offences*, committed by *Mandarines*, are there recorded.

But though the *daily prints* are *not*, as in England, the *vehicles* of *political knowledge*, and *fometimes* of *fedition*, yet more *fecret means of mifchief* are faid to exift in China. A *fect*, it is reported, *has* for ages *fubfifted* in the country, whofe chief principles are founded upon an *antipathy to monarchy*; and who nourifh hopes of at laft fubverting it. Their meetings are held in the utmoft fecrecy, and no man avows any knowledge of them; but a fort of inquifition is faid to be eftablifhed, in order to find them out. They, who are fufpected of fuch fentiments, are cut off, or hunted out of fociety.

The *qualification to be officers of the houfehold*, and other attendants in the Imperial palaces, confifts in that operation, which, in a few parts of Europe, is performed for *meliorating the voice*, and *difqualifies* for being a *parent*. But *to be intrufted with the care of the ladies* of the court, or to be allowed an approach to their apartments, it is neceffary to be what, without reference to colour, the Turks are faid to have termed a *black eunuch*; which means, that all traces of fex fhould completely be erafed. The operations for this purpofe, however delicate in themfelves, are performed even upon Chinefe of an adult age, with little peril in refpect to life.

The *Narrative of Æneas Anderfon*, though written by a perfon in a fubaltern capacity, and who could not therefore, as he modeftly acknowledges, be fuppofed to be in the *fecret*, as to the progrefs of the negotiation between *the Embaffy* and the *Court of China*, contains however many fhrewd gueffes on the hoftile difpofition of the Prime Minifter towards the Englifh. In the *fubfequent publication* of Sir G. Staunton, the bufinefs is more plainly and diftinctly ftated, as might be expected, by a *Member of the Cabinet*. The *Colao*, for that is the name given to the firft officer of ftate, feemed determined from the firft that the European vifitors fhould not winter in China; and, without lofing fight for a moment of that *cool politenefs*, which however *flourifhing* a *talent* it may be deemed in *Courts*, feems to be *pre-eminently vigorous* at *Pekin*, informed his Lordfhip, indirectly indeed, but in a manner it was impoffible to evade, that his departure muft no longer be delayed.

Lord Macartney fubmitted, with as good a grace as he could, to fo peremptory, though civil a difmiffal, which, after all, perhaps, was rather to be attributed to general principles of policy, than to any particular ground of diflike; though the *Colao's* refufal of the Ambaffador's prefents might afford reafon for fuch a fufpicion. It was fome confolation for this difappointment, that the intercourfe with the Emperor, of which the fuppofed termination was the chief ground of the Ambaffador's regret, was in fact maintained afterwards more intimately, and through a more favourable channel than while the Embaffy remained at Pekin. This was owing to the efpecial kindnefs and favour of the Mandarin who had the care of re-conducting the Embaffy to Chufan.

[*To be continued.*]

THE

The History of Vanillo Gonzales, surnamed The Merry Batchelor. In Two Volumes. From the French of Alain-Renè LE SAGE, Author of the celebrated Novels of *Gil Blas* and *The Devil upon Crutches*. 12mo. Robinsons.

THERE are few Authors, particularly of the class of novel writers, whose works have been more justly or more universally admired than those of LE SAGE. The vivacity of his characters, the interesting nature of his incidents, the epigrammatic turn of his dialogues, the humour of his scenes, and the sly eliptical vein of satire by which he inculcates his moral, and endeavours to reform the follies of various orders in society, have scarcely ever been equalled, and certainly have never been surpassed. The *Gil Blas*, in particular, has raised a monument of deathless fame to his memory, and the merits of it, which are in every reader's knowledge, will most likely be handed down from age to age, to the remotest periods of recording time. The work at present before us is said to be the genuine offspring of this ingenious and entertaining writer; the last effort of his expiring genius: and of the truth of these observations the work itself bears intrinsic evidence. It possesses all the characteristic qualities of LE SAGE's mind; and, as it was the last he wrote, seems to have been intended as the platform of a *chef d'œuvre*, which, when finished, might fairly contend for superiority with the Hero of *Santillane*. This is the first time that this too long neglected novel has wholly appeared in an English dress, and it is truly observed by the Translator in the Preface, that "it does not consist, like most of the novels of the present day, of a series of idle and unmeaning fictions, which serve only to mislead the judgment, and corrupt the heart; but contains exact portraits of a variety of real characters, moral, political, and literary; a series of lively and pleasant adventures; and many keen but just censures upon the vices and follies of mankind." We might indeed, from the pleasure we have received in the perusal of it, have added many more commendatory instances of its merit; but we shall let the work speak for itself, by inserting the following extract, calculated to expose those abuses of medicine, and that carelessness and misconduct of its empirical professors, which, as it appears in every part of the works of Moliere, was so dangerously prevalent at this period in France. Vanillo, the sprightly hero of the present piece, being dismissed from the service of the Viceroy of Sicily, is taken under the patronage of Dr. Poteschi, a celebrated nostrum monger, who, among other curious discoveries in pharmacy, invents a pomacca for all the ills attendant on old age and ugliness, by means of which he rejuvenates, among others, the Baroness de Conca, the female favourite of the Viceroy, and thereby enables her to maintain the empire which her factitious charms had gained over his heart. To this wonder-working Chemist and Pharmacopolist, Vanillo acts as a confidential assistant, and is by degrees instructed in all the secrets of his art. "I had already," says Vanillo, "been intrusted to compound a variety of medicines, when two prescriptions were sent to the shop by Dr. Ariscador, a Navarrois Physician, who at that time passed for a second Hippocrates in Palermo. There was not a Baron, a Count, or a Marquis, that would die contentedly by any other hand. These prescriptions were calculated to produce very opposite effects; for the one of them was intended for a Counsellor, who had acquired a defluxion of the lungs by elaborate pleading; and the other for a Divine, who had contracted a violent pleurisy by running too precipitately after church preferment. Having carefully mixed the drugs and other articles, of which these respective medicines were ordered to be composed, I carried them to the houses of the two patients; but by a most melancholy mistake, like a stupid fellow as I was, I accidentally delivered the potion which was intended for THE ADVOCATE to THE DIVINE; and that which was intended for THE DIVINE to THE ADVOCATE; and, still more unfortunately, I did not recollect that I had made this egregious blunder until the patients had drained their respective phials to the last drop.

"Dexterous as I may be at concealing truth under a varnish of falsehood, I could not excuse this gross and dangerous act of carelessness even to myself; and being certain that both these unfortunate men must soon unavoidably be, if they were not already, numbered among the dead, I re-

I returned home in the most painful agitation, bitterly lamenting the misfortune of their prescriptions having fallen into my hands. An old and hackneyed practitioner would have continued calmly in the shop, without being the least embarrassed by the mistake he had made; but I had not yet had sufficient experience in Pharmacy to indurate my heart.

"I was so perturbed by this dreadful event, that Potoschi, observing my chagrin, asked me with great concern what was the matter; and, urged by the compunction I felt, I candidly confessed the crime into which my negligence had betrayed me. Instead however of expressing sorrow or commiseration for this fatal disaster, he instantly burst into a fit of laughter, and told me that it was easy to be seen by the excess of my affliction, that I was yet a mere novice in the profession. 'It is ridiculous, my dear child,' continued he, 'to feel so sensibly the common accidents of trade. You must learn not to take such misfortunes as these so much to heart. Are mankind, and especially the members of our profession, infallible? Is it not a common saying, that such a one has *blundered like an Apothecary?* a saying which presupposes that we frequently make mistakes. Believe me truly,' added he, 'I have made many worse mistakes in the course of my life; but I never thought it worth while to go to Rome to confess them.'

'But tell me Signior Potoschi,' said I, 'you who know all the properties of the drugs, tell me whether you think the two Gentlemen I have caused to take them be, in your opinion, alive or dead?'

'I know nothing about that,' replied Potoschi, 'I am not so well acquainted with the properties of drugs as to be certain of the effects they may produce. But, at all events, do not permit your fears to betray your guilt; we can boldly assert that we precisely followed the direction of the Physician in making up the prescriptions, and then, by concealing the change that has been made, if these patients should die, which I confess is extremely probable, Dr. Ariscador will bear the whole blame; which indeed is but common justice; for if they should miraculously live, he will of course have all the honour.'

"We resolved accordingly to place these two victims to the account of the Physician, whose reputation, luckily for us, very much favoured our design.

"The ensuing day Dr. Ariscador came into the shop, with visible emotion, to announce, as we conceived, the sudden death of his unfortunate patients; but on the contrary he brought us the most agreeable news!

'My friends,' cried he, 'I cannot contain my joy, or rather my transport; the two last prescriptions I sent you ought to be consecrated in the temple of Æsculapius, as two grand specifics for *the pleurisy* and a *defluxion from the lungs*. Can you credit what I tell you? Both the Lawyer and the Divine had no sooner taken their medicines than they were almost instantly relieved. They slept profoundly the whole night, and found themselves, when they awoke this morning, perfectly recovered. Oh unheard of prodigy! The fame of these marvellous cures already spreads like wildfire throughout the city. What honours shall I not gain in having so rapidly subdued two such mortal diseases? My dear friends,' continued he, 'you ought also to rejoice in this new victory; for you have contributed towards it by the fidelity with which you prepared the medicines, and a portion of that glory which must shine with so much lustre upon me will be reflected in some degree upon yourselves!'

"The Doctor was so overjoyed at the idea of his extraordinary success, that he could not discontinue his self-congratulations upon the occasion; while we, who were in the secret, with difficulty refrained from laughing in his face; but the profound veneration which Apothecaries owe to the more exalted characters of Physicians, saved us at the moment from the guilt of such irreverence."

This stroke of satirical humour is, however, by no means so highly finished as many others in the work: we selected it as best suiting, from its shortness, the limits of our Review; and we lament that our restraint in this respect prevents us from gratifying our readers with further specimens of the pleasantry and humour, with which these small Volumes abound.

Companion to the Planispherical Planetarium: to which is prefixed an Elementary Introduction to the Sciences of Astronomy and Geography: in a concise and comprehensive Treatise on the Solar System. Forming a Preparatory Assistant to the Study of the Globes, adapted to the Abilities, and designed for the Instruction of Youth. Elmsley, Clarke, &c. 1797. 101 pages 8vo.

THIS Book is intended (as the Title expresses) to illustrate a large Engraving, which the Inventor calls a Planispherical Planetarium, or Representation, *in plano*, of that interesting part of the Solar System which includes the Orbit of our Earth. The design is certainly a useful one, to shew the manner in which the moon revolves round the earth as its particular center, and both together round the sun as their joint center, producing the variation of season; also the mode of the earth's rotation on its axis, by which is caused the succession of day and night.

The Author (who, by the signature affixed to a Dedication to Mr. Adam Walker, the Lecturer in Philosophy, we find to be a Mr. F. B. Watson) seems to have been impressed with an idea, certainly rational enough, that practical lessons from visible objects take faster hold on the young mind, and are more effectual in demonstrating facts, than written or oral representation; and to have been thence led to give a delineated view of the relative positions of our planet, as being more intelligible to the tyro than the usual mode of beginning to instruct by the globe. To facilitate the task to those who come quite unprepared to the study of Astronomy and Geography, is the object of the Elementary Introduction, which occupies 72 pages of the Book, and is written in a style as simple, perhaps, as the nature of the subject would admit. It affords much useful information respecting both the before-mentioned sciences, and explains with regard to the Engraved Planetarium, that as a substitute for real motion in describing the revolution of the earth, twelve of its positions are represented, being those on the particular days of its entrance into the respective signs of the zodiac.

From our recollection of Mr. Walker's Eidouranion, and the obligations which in his Dedicatory Epistle the Author professes to owe to that Gentleman, the present work appears to us to have been designed to serve at once as a preparation for the study of the globes, and as a graphical representation and explanation of that ingenious transparent piece of mechanism invented by Mr. Walker.

We think both the Treatise and the Engraving likely to be useful assistants to the inceptive efforts of a young student. J.

Observations in Defence of a Bill lately brought into Parliament for erecting the Corporation of Surgeons of London into a College, and for granting and confirming to such College certain Rights and Privileges: including a Sketch of the History of Surgery in England. By Thos. Chevalier, A. M. a Member of the Corporation. 8vo. Johnson. 2s. 6d.

A candid and satisfactory defence of those Members of the Corporation of Surgeons who promoted the late unsuccessful application to Parliament; an application which appears to have been defensible on the grounds of utility, expediency, and propriety, and which ill deserved the illiberal opposition it met with. The powers which were solicited for were only such as had already been granted to less respectable societies, and such as appear little liable to abuse. On a future application, when the reasons are more fully understood than they appear to have been, we cannot doubt that the Bill will pass into a Law. Mr. Chevalier discusses the objects he has in view with temper and intelligence, and rescues the leaders in the late application from the obloquy unmeritedly cast on them in a place where more decency might have been expected. The history of Surgery in this pamphlet may be perused with pleasure by readers who are not of the faculty.

Moral Biography, or the Worthies of England displayed: containing the Lives of Persons eminently distinguished for their Virtues and Talents. Designed for the Use of private Families and public Schools. 12mo. Sael. 2s. 6d.

The design of this Work is deserving of more praise than the execution of it. Some of the lives, as Beckford, Kippis, Sancho, &c. are

are hardly intitled to the rank in which they are placed; especially when it is recollected, such men as Boyle, Clarke, Tillotson, and other great names, are totally omitted. Where Gainsborough, who had great merit, obtains a place, it should not be to the exclusion of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who had a better title. Nor where General Wolfe appears, should the Duke of Marlborough be looked for in vain. The Work, however, may be useful to younger readers, though the selection might certainly be much improved.

An Address to the Nation, shewing the Necessity of forming an armed Association, in Consequence of the Conspiracy of the Republicans in Ireland to subvert the Constitution. 8vo. Sewell. 2s.

This Author undertakes to give a short account of the constitution and spirit of the Irish Conspiracy, from the Reports of the two Houses of Parliament of that kingdom. He then shews, we think to a demonstration, that the same plot is going on in Great Britain: the leaders in both kingdoms pursuing the same ends, and acting with the most entire co-operation; so that they may be considered as engaged in the same conspiracy in different parts of the empire. How this affects the interests of society in general, and some different classes and sections of it in particular, is then pointed out; and the measures these great interests call upon us to embrace are ultimately considered. This pamphlet is well written, and contains much important information.

Remarks on the posthumous Works of the late Right Honourable Edmund Burke, and on the Preface published by his Executors the Doctors French Laurence and Walker King. 8vo. Debrett.

The Writer of this pamphlet (who is probably Major Scott) questions the propriety of the eulogium pronounced on Mr. Burke by his Executors, and also the propriety of his receiving from Government so large a remuneration as he obtained just before his death, as being above any services he had performed. He appears also to doubt some of the facts adduced by those Gentlemen, particularly that very extraordinary one of Mr. Burke's inheriting a fortune of 20,000l. which so ill agrees with his writing for booksellers, apparently for subsistence. Mr. Burke is now no more. He was, like other men, not without failings, of which this Author has pointed out many. He was, however, one whose like we shall not see soon: we therefore wish his faults to be forgotten.

The Invincible Island, a Poem, with introductory Observations on the present War. By Percival Stockdale. 8vo. Clarke. 2s. 1797.

A vigorous and spirited call to Great Britain to unite in a general defence of our lives, liberties, religion, and property, threatened by a ferocious and unprincipled enemy, whose insulting menaces, we trust, will be frustrated, and their efforts rendered abortive by the valour and unanimity of the Nation at large. If true to ourselves, we need have no apprehensions from the vain boastings of our foe, however they may vapour and threaten.

A Discourse preached at the Parish Church of Manaccan, on Sunday, Aug 27, 1797, in Consequence of two melancholy Events. By the Rev. Richard Polwhele. 8vo. 1797. Cadell and Davies.

The two melancholy events alluded to in the title page of this Discourse were a violent storm of thunder and lightning, which happened the 18th of August, and did much damage, and the murder of a person of a respectable family, in the execution of his office of surveyor of the highways, by a neighbouring farmer. Mr. Polwhele, adverting to the uniform practice of our Saviour, in impressing on his hearers salutary admonitions from recent occurrences, takes occasion, from Luke xiii. v. 4 and 5, to warn his hearers against presuming to judge harshly of those who are pressed by the hand of misfortune, and at the same time admonishes them to avoid the miseries attendant on the indulgence of passion. The design and the execution of this Discourse are equally commendable. It were to be wished that the practice was more often followed.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DECEMBER 14.

THE CASTLE SPECTRE, a Dramatic Romance, by M. G. Lewis, Esq. was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The Characters as follow:

Osmond,	Mr. Barrymore.
Reginald,	Mr. Wroughton.
Percy,	Mr. Kemble.
Father Philip,	Mr. Palmer.
Motley,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Kenric,	Mr. Aickin.
Hassan,	Mr. Dowton.
Saib,	Mr. Trueman.
Muley,	Mr. Davis.
Alaric,	Mr. Wentworth.
Allan,	Mr. Packer.
Edric,	Mr. Wathen.
Angela,	Mrs. Jordan.
Alice,	Mrs. Walcot.
Evelina,	Mrs. Powell.

FABLE.

Osmond, in attempting to assassinate his elder brother Reginald, has murdered his sister-in-law Evelina, with whom he was in love. Reginald, and his infant daughter Angela, are believed to have perished also; but Osmond's steward, Kenric, has prevailed on his master to spare the child's life, and to suffer her to be brought up in a peasant's cottage. Kenric has also preserved Reginald, in order to have an hold over Osmond, but keeps him confined in a dungeon, whose entrance is known only to himself. Percy, Earl of Northumberland, falls in love with Angela; this alarms Osmond, who removes her to his own castle, and is captivated with her beauty as much as he had been with that of her mother. At this period the Play begins. Percy arrives at Conway in pursuit of his mistress. Father Philip, Osmond's house-priest, is in the interest of the lovers, and after various preliminary incidents effects Angela's escape; but in her flight through a subterraneous passage, accident conducts her to her father's prison; here also Osmond, who has discovered his brother's concealment, arrives for the purpose of murdering Reginald; but at the moment that he raises his arm to stab him, the Ghost of Evelina throws herself before Reginald; Osmond starts back, and dropping his sword, Angela seizes the opportunity to plunge the dagger in his bosom.

This Drama cannot be judged by common rules. It possesses strong interest, but of a very improbable kind. The imagination rather than the judgment is influenced. In character or sentiment there is no novelty, but incident and situation are produced with great effect. The introduction of the aerial Being seems unnecessary; but it cannot be denied but the silence and gestures of the Ghost operate very forcibly on the audience. The tortures of guilt are well displayed, and nothing in the Drama is to be found unfavourable to morality.

19. BRITAIN'S BRAVE TARS, or ALL FOR ST. PAUL'S, a musical Farce, by Mr. O'Keefe, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. This slight performance, referring to their Majesties' attendance at St. Paul's, was acted only twice. It is too unimportant to deserve further notice.

26. HARLEQUIN AND QUIXOTE, or THE MAGIC ARM, a Pantomime, by Mr. Cross, was acted the first time at Covent Garden, and received with applause. When we have said that the scenery is beautiful and picturesque, and the dresses splendid and characteristic, it is hardly necessary to add more than the whole is well calculated for the spectators which the season of the year usually brings to the Theatre. The subject is principally taken from Don Quixote.

1798.

JANUARY 4. MRS. JOHNSON, who had distinguished herself by her performances at a private Theatre, appeared the first time at Covent Garden in Zaphira, in Barbarossa, and was received with applause.

11. SECRETS WORTH KNOWING, a Comedy, by Mr. Morton, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The Characters as follow:

Greville,	Mr. Pope.
Egerton,	Mr. Holman.
Undermine,	Mr. Munden.
Undermine's nephew,	Mr. Lewis.
Steward,	Mr. Fawcet.
Nicol,	Mr. Quick.
Horse Doctor,	Mr. Knight.
Sally Downright,	Mrs. Mattocks.
Miss Sydney,	Mrs. Mountain.
Miss Egerton,	Mrs. Spencer.

FABLE.

Greville, the hero of the Play, by his marriage with Miss Egerton, is supposed to have forfeited all right to estates of 10,000l. a-year, left him by his lately deceased father, who, by a will, strictly enjoins that the son should not marry before a certain period, and in case of failure, that the property should devolve to Undermine, one of the executors. Undermine, who has a mind ill calculated to bear a sudden influx of wealth, exhibits the peculiarities of a sordid wretch advancing from abject servility to intolerable insolence. Immediately presuming on his power and authority, he is about to eject the young pair fr m the estates, and orders them and their relations to leave the family mansion. Undermine's nephew, a youthful and honest auctioneer, conspires against the inhumanity of his uncle, and by his means, and the zeal and dexterity of Greville's steward, a discovery is made, that the obnoxious will has been rendered null and void by a subsequent one, in which Greville's right is confirmed, the infamy of Undermine exposed and detected, and the successful parties become as happy as the sudden transition from despair and sorrow to joy and triumph can make them.

The characters are also interested in a kind of underplot, in which the principal persons, Egert n (the brother of Greville's wife) and Miss Sydney, terminate their disappointments in matrimony; the former having, by the generosity of Undermine's nephew, obtained papers from Old Undermine, which entitle him to considerable wealth.

In this Comedy Mr. Morton has at least equalled his former productions. It is interesting and impressive; in some parts ludicrous and bordering on the improbable, but on the whole affording an entertainment, which has already been completely sanctioned by the public approbation. The performers did great justice to their respective parts.

16. BLUE BEARD, or FEMALE CURIOSITY, a Dramatic Romance, by Mr. Colman, jun. was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The Characters as follow:

Abomelique,	Mr. Palmer.
Ibrahim,	Mr. Suett.
Selim,	Mr. Kelly.
Shacabac,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Hassan,	Mr. Hollingsworth.
Mustapha,	Mr. Webb.
Aladin,	Mr. Davis.
Fatima,	Mrs. Crouch.
Irene,	Miss De Camp.
Beda,	Mrs. Bland.

FABLE.

Ibrahim, a Turkish Peasant, is the father of Fatima and Irene. Abomelique, a Bashaw, who is also a Magician, after having been married twelve times, and killed all his wives for having dared to open a closet in his blue chamber, falls in love with Fatima. Fatima is attached to Selim, a Soldier, who is also devoted to her. Ibrahim the father, however, tempted by the prospect of Blue Beard's wealth, determines she shall marry the Bashaw. Fatima, accompanied by her sister, is conveyed to the Bashaw's Castle, and Ibrahim is vested with a high post in the house of his intended son-in-law. Selim vows vengeance upon the Bashaw, and flies to his comrades for assistance. Before the ceremony of marriage can be performed, Blue Beard is called away upon some commercial affair of high importance; he gives the keys of the Castle to Fatima, desiring her to amuse herself in viewing the magnificence of the place till his return, trusting her, at the same time, with the key to the closet, but prohibiting her, on pain of death, from opening it. Irene, her sister, however, feeling a strong curiosity to discover the contents of this closet, tempts her to open it. A tomb is immediately discovered, on the side of which stands a skeleton; the shades of Blue Beard's former wives pass in succession over the tomb, and vultures hover over it, eager for their prey. Fatima and Irene are struck with horror, but are comforted by Shacabac, a slave of Blue Beard, but one who looks with horror on his cruelty. Though the inscription on the tomb denotes that she who endangers the life of Blue Beard shall be enclosed in the sepulchre, yet if the intended victim can remove the talisman from the foot of the skeleton, her life is safe. Shacabac is too much terrified to let her know this secret. He advises her to suppress her feelings, and possibly Blue Beard may not suspect that she has opened the door. But, unhappily, the magical key was broken, and Blue Beard must, of course, detect her. Blue Beard returning to the Castle, and demanding the key, soon discovers what has happened, and orders Fatima into the blue chamber, to prepare for immediate death. She begs a short time for devotion, which he grants her. She appears in a balcony, and her sister at the top of one of the turrets, while Blue Beard is heard without, bidding Fatima prepare for death. She enquires of her sister, in great agony, whether she sees any

any thing. Irene anſwers, that ſhe only ſees earth and ſky. Blue Beard calls again, and Fatima again enquires of her ſiſter what ſhe ſees. Irene tells her ſhe ſees a cloud of duſt on the plain. Fatima conceives hopes from this appearance; and then Blue Beard repeats his call with more vehemence. Fatima again enquires of her ſiſter what ſhe ſees, and the latter tells her that ſhe ſees a troop of horſemen galloping over the plain. Irene waves her handkerchief, in great anxiety, to quicken their ſpeed; and at this moment Blue Beard appears at the balcony, and drags in Fatima. Shacabac had kept poſt below during this ſcene, in hopes of giving ſome aid to Fatima. Immediately after Blue Beard has dragged Fatima to execution, Selim, her lover, arrives at the head of the troop of horſemen, to effect, if poſſible, her reſcue. Shacabac directs to the weakeſt part of the Caſtle, and at length he and his comrades force into it. Blue Beard by this time has taken Fatima into the ſepulchre, and is going to kill her with his ſabre, when a part of the ſepulchre opens, and diſcovers Selim, who threatens Blue Beard with death, if he executes his cruel purpoſe. The Baſhaw deſpiſes his menaces, and has raiſed his ſabre to deſtroy her, when ſhe flies to the foot of the ſkeleton, and ſeizes the Taliſman, which ſaves her. Selim then deſcends, and a conteſt enſues between him and the Baſhaw, in which the latter falls, and ſinks with the tomb. Selim and Fatima are of courſe made happy, and there is a general rejoicing at the fate of the Tyrant.

In this well-known ſtory ſome of the ſituations are terrific, and ſome ludicrous. It is diverſified by character, and enlivened by pleaſantry. The ſcenery is very ſplendid, and the whole is well calculated for the audience of the ſeaſon. Madame Pariſot danced with her uſual grace, and the performers exerted themſelves with great effect. The muſic was compoſed and ſelected by Mr. Kelly.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC,

On the Repréſentation of THE CRITIC, by the Scholars of READING SCHOOL, for the Benefit of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of the Sailors who periſhed in Admiral Lord DUNCAN'S Victory over the Dutch Fleet.

WRITTEN BY W. SEWARD, ESQ.

SPOKEN BY MR. STRAKER.

OUR youthful tribe, by your applauſes fir'd,
And by their Country's genuine love inſpir'd,
So ſoon again before you now appear,
Again ſolicit your attention here;
Their comic toils purſue a nobler aim,
And from their motives more indulgence claim.
'Tis yours, through them, the drooping mind to chear,
'Tis yours, to wipe away the falling tear,
Which ſtains the Widow's and the Orphan's cheek,
Whoſe huſband's, father's deeds in thunder ſpeak;
Who ſpeak th' attempts of Holland overthrown,
(Secur'd your happineſs, deſtroy'd their own!)
And nobly dying in their country's cauſe,
Aſſert her freedom, vindicate her laws,
Avert each evil from this happy land,
That envying fiends had in their fury plann'd,
And baniſh ſtill to more congenial climes
Fell Gallia's perfidy, fell Gallia's crimes.
Then Britons riſe, and haſten to be juſt,
Youth's ſpring of promiſe with indulgence truſt;
In you their honeſt feelings patrons find,
While early flows the milk of human kind;
To Pity's buds your foſt'ring warmth impart,
Which quickly open in the gen'rous heart:
Cheriſh each well-meant effort which may lead
To Honour's praiſe and Virtue's nobler meed;
Let thoſe, whoſe valour chac'd your ev'ry fear,
Receive your gratitude's juſt tribute here;
A helpleſs, wretched race from ruin ſave,
And let your bounty reach beyond the grave;
So then this night th' attempts ſhall realize,
That long have mock'd the wiſdom of the wiſe;
This night from paſſion you ſhall act aright,
And pleaſure ſhall with duty here unite;
The truant heart ſhall here obey the head,
By Virtue's ſalutary impulſe led,
And the beſt efforts of benevolence
Shall bleſs and conſecrate the charms of ſenſe.
If my weak lays you heed not, hear a ſage *,
The pride and wonder of this laggard age,
Whoſe learned toils our fleeting language place
Upon Stability's eternal baſe.
Whoſe moral ſtrains each virtue can inſpire,
And with ſtrong ſenſe combine poetic fire;
From each corruption guard our riſing youth,
And guide their footſteps in the way to truth.
Make them this world's low groveling joys deſpiſe,
And wing their flight immortal to the ſkies.

* Dr. JOHNSON.

"Yet

* "Yet then shall calm reflection bless the night,
"When liberal Pity dignify'd delight;
"When Pleasure fir'd her torch at Virtue's flame,
"And Mirth was bounty with an humbler name."

TO AN APPLAUDED ACTOR IN THE READING SCHOOL PLAY OF 1797.

WELL hast thou exercised the mimic art,
Then act as well, young Man, thy *real* part!
Disdain th' applauses of a mortal stage,
And let a nobler scene thy mind engage;
Where, life's hard arduous race with glory run,
And its important duties justly done,
Amid'st th' exulting shouts of earth and skies,
God is the judge, and Heav'n th' eternal prize.

S.

POETRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I SEND you two Poems; the first by Mr. West, who died Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Dec. 3, 1726, and was father of Richard West, Esq. the friend and companion of Mr. Gray and Lord Orford. The other on the death of the latter Gentleman, the Author unknown, but suspected to be his uncle Judge Burnet. The former of these Poems has never been printed; the latter, it has been suggested to me, appeared immediately after the Gentleman's death whom it celebrates, in a Newspaper which has long since sunk in oblivion.

I am, &c. D. G.

DAMON TO PHILOMEL.

AS love-sick Damon lay along
Beneath a melancholy shade,
Sooth'd by the nightly warbler's song,
Thus the unhappy shepherd said:

Sweet Philomel! who haunt'st the grove
Where I lament my wretched fate,
Our joint complaint, alas! is love,
The difference of our fortune great.

Relief to me no seasons bring,
For ever doom'd to sigh in vain;
But you, sweet Bird! who mourn'st in spring,
In summer's pleasure lose your pain.

Already from yon blooming spray,
Your willing mate your plaint returns;
Already seems to chide your stay,
And with an equal ardour burns.

Go, Philomel, accomplish all
The joy that happy love bestows;
Obey the tender warbler's call,
And leave poor Damon to his woes.

And when the next returning year
Again invites you to the grove;
Sweet Philomel, you'll find me here,
Complaining still of hapless love.

TO THE MEMORY OF RICHARD WEST, ESQ.

Who died at POPE'S in HERTFORDSHIRE, June 1, 1742, after a tedious and painful Indisposition, in the 26th year of his age.

WHILE surfeited with life, each hoary knave
Grows here immortal, and eludes the grave;
Thy virtues prematurely met their fate,
Cramp'd in the limit of too short a date.

Thy mind, not exercis'd so oft in vain,
In health was gentle, and compos'd in pain:
Successive trial still refin'd thy soul,
And plastic patience perfected the whole.

A friendly aspect, not suborn'd by art;
An eye, which look'd the meaning of thy heart;
A tongue, with simple truth and freedom fraught,
The faithful index of thy honest thought.

Thy pen disdain'd to seek the servile ways
Of partial censure, and more partial praise;
Thro' every tongue it flow'd in nervous ease,
With sense to polish, and with wit to please.

* See his Prologue to HUGH KELLY'S *Word to the Wise* acted for the benefit of his widow.

No lurking venom from thy pencil fell;
Thine was the kindest satire; living well,
The vain, the loose, the base, might blush to see
In what thou wert, what they themselves should be.

Let me not charge on Providence a crime,
Who snatch'd thee blooming to a better clime;
To raise those virtues in a higher sphere,
Virtues! which only could have starv'd thee here.

STANZAS,

ADDRESSED TO THE HARP OF MISS FERNS,

BY EYLES IRWIN, ESQ.

I.

WHATE'ER of fabled tint, or potent spell,
Of pow'r to free the soul, or chain the heart;
That whilom trill'd from lyre, or lute, or shell,
Thy frame encloses, and thy strings impart!

II.

At Orpheus' touch, that brutes their nature chang'd,
That lull'd Arion the tempestuous main;
Who doubts? that feels his inmost mind estrang'd,
And passions fetter'd by thy magic strain!

III.

Presumptuous Youth! who, pleasures sail beneath,
At danger's quicksands scorn to take alarm;
If ears ye boast—oh! fly the Syren's breath;
If hearts! beware the mistress of the charm!

IV.

Eliza strikes the chords—the meed is won—
She sings! the tuneful wonder is surpast!
With her, had struggled thus, Laertes' son,
His bonds had cobweb prov'd, a twig the mast!

Dublin, Dec. 9, 1797.

AN ENTHUSIASM,

OCCASIONED BY WALKING THROUGH A CHURCH-YARD.

HARK! not a breath of wind; no gentle breeze
To fan the darksome gloom! no ruffled wave
Disturbs this silent port of life, nor moves
The sleeping calm; an awful silence reigns.
Those storms of wrath, that oft by Tyrants breath'd,
Have shook the trembling world, now die away
In wishes soft; the froth of heighten'd pride
Beats on the rocks, and beats itself to nothing;
The pomp of kings, the panegyrick breath
Of soothing flatterers, and menial crouds,
The voice of slander, the destructive blasts
Of envy self-distracting softly seem
(Like dying thunders in a distant cloud)
Gently to vanish from th' attentive ear.
Death, rigid Death impartially declares,
That man is nothing but an heap of dust,
Clay, cold, insensible; wipe from thy cheek
O Man! the soft, emasculating tear,
For die thou must; just as by nature streams
In silver mazes roll their easy tide
A tribute to the main; thus art thou born
A short-liv'd glory pre-ordain'd to die.
The thought of obsequies, convulsions, groans,
'Tis that distracts my soul. The kiss of death
Is soft and harmless, golden rest attends it,
And soon dissolves the fretful dream of life.
Nature's great law is death. — As rising flames
Seek their congenial place, and mount to Heav'n;
Thus haste we to our end; the bloom of youth
Expells our infant years, then hoary age
Encroaches on the man, and shuts the scene.
Alas! th' impartial grave no diff'rence yields
'Twixt king and peasant; where's the monarch now?
Fast by the tyrant sleeps the tyrant's slave;
What lustre now attends the head that bore
A regal crown, enchas'd with India's pearl?
What Machiaval, or what Sejanus here
Rules with a nod, or with a whisper kills?
What cheek impurpled with a rosy blush
Vies with the new-born glories of the morn?
Ah! where's Lucinda, and the beauteous form
That boasted once a paradise of charms?
Alas! she's mingled with the vulgar dust,
Close to what most she fear'd, deformity;
(The life, warmth, softness, fragrance of her beauty
Dissolv'd, and moulder'd into putrid earth
And worms impure;) her once inchanting voice
Is vanish'd into air; and oh, adieu!
The dear enliv'ning smile and melting eye
That stream'd with sparkling lustre, now no more;
Black-rob'd confusion shades the gloomy void
With raven-wings and scatter'd indistinction.
Cease, Mortal, then to boast thy transient charms,

A prey

A prey to worms; in vain the glafs reflects
A well-proportion'd harmony of parts,
If thou muft rot in earth a corpfe obfcene.

ODE TO WINTER.

BY THOMAS ENORT.

WRITTEN DECEMBER 26, 1797.

——*Froft, and chilling cold, fpend one long portion of the dragging year.*—WALSH.

THE fimpleft reed which nature's minftrel loves
Beneath fome paftoral fhade to woo the fpring,
Or welcome fummer, round whofe plenteous brows
The earth's beft fruits are feen,

Will not be heard by thee, O Winter foul!
Whofe ftorms arifing from the blafting fouth
Numb all its powers, and with their dreary yells
Out-drown its untaught voice.

As dun October, foremoft of thy train,
By Boreas warn'd, his naked figure fpreads,
And led by Eurus, in his fnow-lin'd car,
Begins thy frozen march;

While Autumn fhrinking from his rude embrace,
O bluftering Winter waves his fallow hair,
And wildly views thee wrapt in cloudy veil
With threat'ning looks approach.

To chain with icy fingers bath'd in dew
Each ftreamlet once fo tuneful to its banks,
And hang on every mount or valley's fide
Thy fnowy banners grey;

Or quench with foul November's foggy breath
The fky's clear azure, and its golden light,
While nature, joylefs like a widow, mourns
Thy ruthlefs withering touch.

Now, while thy terrors rob the frighted earth,
And nip each floweret which embloom'd the vale,
And from the trees their lateft foliage green
With frantic fury tear,

Let me retire within fome fylvan cell,
Where peace and fcience make their bleft abode,
And round the focial hearth with friendfhip drawn,
Seek refuge from their power.

And there let Fancy, fweeteft nymph, her fmiles
Difpenfe, and fpread her choiceft hues around,
Such as by Shakfpeare's fun-beam'd eyes were feen
In rainbow veftures clad;

While Solitude, the hermit queen, fhall tell
How pleafure moft in fhadieft haunts is found,
And health fhall court me with her ruddieft hue,
And mirth my temper crown.

Then Hope fhall point with Fancy's fairy eye,
Where Spring, on rofy fandals dancing light,
Comes on, and drives thee, Winter, from our plains
To bleak Siberia's ifle.

Borough, St. Saviour's Church-yard.

P. S. In the meafure of the verfe, and turn of the numbers of this Ode, I have partly copied Horace, in his Ode to Pyrhac, and our Englifh Poet Collins' Ode to Evening; but not fufficiently clofe to be termed an imitation of either.

POETICAL COMPENSATION TO A YOUNG LADY FOR HER BAD LUCK IN THE LOTTERY,

ACCOMPANIED WITH A COPY OF THE ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

I.

LET Mammon's heirs, like Juno's bird,
In gaudy plumage fhine:
Thy voice is fweet as Philomel's,
And thine the form divine.

II.

From modifh arts no borrow'd aid
Does Anna's face require;
Begone the coquetry of drefs,
Be fimple thine attire.

III.

For thou art Nature's darling child:
Love's Queen, in mien and air
Of chafte Lucina, flyly came,
And form'd thefe features fair;

IV.

She gave thofe lightnings to thofe eyes;
She gave that rofeate hue;
And to the Graces, fmiling, faid;
"Give graces ever new,

V.

"And let her charms ftill brighter blaze,
"Reflected from her mind;
"For who can ftay Love's potent dart,
"When wit to beauty's join'd."

VI.

In Fortune's lottery, tho' no prize
Hath fell to Anna's fhare,
Let her accept the Mufes' boon;
It brings no cankering care.

Attracted

VII.

Attracted by that dulcet voice,
The Muses haste along;
Their new associate instant own,
And jocund join the song.

VIII.

Meanwhile, in yonder hallow'd grove,
To deck thine auburn hair;
Of laurels, twin'd with myrtles sweet,
New wreaths will I prepare.

Greenwich, Dec. 13.

THE SIMILE ILLUSTRATED.

FROM Greenland's shore a jovial crew,
With eager hopes of gain in view,
Launched forth with spreading sails.
The lessening land eludes the sight,
Danger and risk were their delight,
Their trade was catching whales.

And "Oh, my Friends!" a warrior cries,
"What scenes of transport strike my eyes,
"If fortune speeds our dart;
"Love shall reward our plighted truth,
"Plenty and peace shall join with youth,
"To bless each Greenland heart.

"What though black night enshrouds our land,
"The precious means are near at hand,
"Our numerous lamps to fill:
"The sun to distant regions flies,
"Kind nature all our wants supplies,
"And leaves us tranquil still"—

"Quick man the boat—a prize! a prize!"
At once the bold harpooner cries,
The ready crew obey.
Bold on the prow he takes his stand,
Rears high the weapon in his hand,
And strikes th' unconscious prey.

Through the cleft bosom of the main,
With mingled anger and disdain,
The monster takes his course;
The skilful mariners in vain
His headlong motions would restrain,
And check his furious force.

But soon, alas! the cord is spent,
The boat beneath the wave is bent,
And pull'd with swiftness on;
One moment more, and all is lost!
The cord is cut—their hopes are cross'd—
The wish'd-for prize is gone.

You who in wedlock hope to find
The pleasures of a virtuous mind,
Consider well my fable:
If ere you're fix'd in Hymen's chain,
You find the nymph false, vicious, vain,
Desist while yet you're able.

Youth madly blind to future cares,
Like wax th' impressive folly bears,
Nor thinks of future woe;
With ardour courts the wav'ring gale,
To some rich prize directs the sail,
And strikes a random blow.

But if with foolish fondness blind,
Ambitious hopes still fire his mind,
To wed the specious bride;
His crazy bark, in quest of prey,
Is dragg'd where folly leads the way,
Then sinks beneath the tide.

CAIUS FITZURBAN.

EPITAPH.

HERE Dubio rests! the strangest wight—
All common rules of conduct scorning,
In scenes of riot pass'd the night,
And pray'd with Whitfield all the morning.

True to his text, now out, now in,
A Christian infidel he went hence:
Repentance smooth'd the way for sin,
And sin equipp'd him for repentance.

CAIUS FITZURBAN.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

DECEMBER 24, 1797.

SURE all Creation seems to join
And speak—this season is divine!
"The spangled Heav'ns, a shining frame,
"Their great Original proclaim!"
The glitt'ring stars illume the earth,
Once honour'd with a *Saviour's birth!*—
Resplendent, awful, and serene,
Majestic order decks the scene.
And almost may the list'ning ear
The tuneful harps of Seraphs hear.

O *Harmony!* thy note is love,
And sure thy triumph was above,
When, from the azure courts of Heav'n,
A SAVIOUR to mankind was giv'n.

M. S.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[*Continued from* Vol. XXXII. Page 409.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer, attended by ſeveral Members of the Houſe of Commons, preſented a Bill from that Houſe for continuing for a limited time the Reſtrictions of Caſh Payments, &c. at the Bank of England; and Mr. Hobart preſented the Land and Malt Tax Bills, which were ſeverally read a firſt time.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

The various Bills upon the Table were read in their reſpective ſtages. Several of theſe were the third readings.

Mr. Steele returned the Bank Reſtriction Bill from the Houſe of Commons, who had agreed to the Amendments made by their Lordſhips to the Bill.

Mr. Hobart preſented from the Houſe of Commons the following Bills: The Scots Bank Note Bill, the Cambrick Import Prohibition Bill, a Bill for continuing the Act for the better Regulation, &c. of the iſſue of Promiſſory Notes, and a Bill for continuing the Act of laſt Seſſion, for the Prevention and Puniſhment, &c. of Attempts to ſeduce from their Duty and Allegiance any of his Majeſty's Forces by Sea or Land.

Several private Bills were preſented by different Gentlemen. Theſe, together with two public Bills from the Houſe of Commons, were read a firſt time.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the following public Bills:

The Land Tax, the Malt Tax, the Bank Reſtriction, the Scots Bank Notes, and the Cambrick Import Prohibition Bills.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1.

The ſeveral Bills on the Table were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages; after which their Lordſhips adjourned till to-morrow, when a Commiſſion takes place, in order to give the Royal Aſſent to certain Bills which have paſſed both Houſes.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the Bill for continuing the Act of laſt Seſſion, for the Prevention and Puniſhment of Attempts to ſeduce any of his Majeſty's Forces by Sea and Land from their Duty and Allegiance; and alſo to the Bill for the better Regulation of the Iſſue of Promiſſory Notes.

The Lords Commiſſioners on this occaſion were the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and Earl Spencer.

The Bills upon the Table were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages, and ſome arrangements were made with reſpect to the hearing of Appeals.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

The Duke of Portland preſented a Meſſage from his Majeſty, intimating his Royal intention to viſit the Cathedral of St. Paul, with his two Houſes of Parliament, on Tueſday the 19th inſt. to return thanks to the Divine Providence, &c. &c.

His Grace then moved a ſuitable Addreſs to his Majeſty upon the occaſion; together with a long ſtring of Reſolutions reſpecting the attendance of their Lordſhips, the order of the proceſſion, &c. &c. all which were unanimouſly agreed to by the Houſe.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13.

Mr. Hobart, from the Houſe of Commons, preſented the Bill for regulating the Exportation of Corn, which was read a firſt time.

A few private Bills were alſo brought up, and read a firſt time.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20.

The Houſe went into a Committee upon the Bill to amend the Act of laſt Seſſion, for admitting Roman Catholics to ſerve in the Scotch Militia; which having gone through, with two others, their Lordſhips adjourned.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23.

The ſeveral Bills before the Houſe, amongſt which was the Exchequer Bills Bill, were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages. Theſe were, for the moſt part, third readings.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the following Bills:—The Exchequer Loan—the Marine Mutiny—the Scots Diſtilleries—the Neutral Ships—the Corn Importation—the Annual Indemnity—the Scots Militia—and the Southampton Church Bills: and alſo to the Bill for adding a Battalion to the 60th Regiment of Infantry. The Lords Commiſſioners on this occaſion were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Portland, and Lord Kenyon.

The Bills upon the Table were read in their reſpective ſtages; after which the Houſe adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

THE Scots Diſtillery Bill, Army and Navy Seduction Bill, and Neutral Ships' Bill, were read a ſecond time and committed.

The Land Tax Bill and the Malt Tax Bill were read a third time and paſſed.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

Mr. D. P. Coke moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the trial of Cauſes and Indictments within certain Cities and Towns Corporate in England. Leave given, and Bill ordered.

Sir John Sinclair, conceiving that no information ought to be withheld that would enable the Houſe to judge of the efficiency and probable effects of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's novel and important ſyſtem of Finance, gave notice, thet he ſhould to morrow bring forwatd a motion for examining at the bar of the Houſe certain Collectors and Commiſſioners of the Revenue relative to the produce of particular Taxes.

Lord Belgrave roſe to make his promiſed motion on the 7th of William, commonly called the Treating Act. Adverting to the circumſtances that attended the late election for Southwark, and the doubts which aroſe on the conſtruction of the Treating Act, he felt it his duty to move for leave to bring in a Bill to put an end to all ambiguity on the ſubject. In ſupport of the neceſſity of ſuch a meaſure, his Lordſhip mentioned two oppoſite deciſions of Committees on the conſtruction of the Act. One was, that a perſon who had been guilty of corrupt practices ſhould not be eligible for the ſame place. Another was, that he ſhould not be returnable to the ſame Parliament. Though the conſtruction of the Act was rather ambiguous, yet its ſpirit was clear. In conformity to what he conceived to be its object, he ſhould propoſe to adopt in the amended Act, namely, to incapacitate a Candidate who had been guilty of corrupt practices at his election, from being eligible for the ſame place in Parliament at all for the ſame ſeſſion. His Lordſhip concluded by moving, "That the Act of the 7th of King William ſhould be read."

It was read accordingly.

He then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the ſaid Act.

Leave was given, and a Bill ordered.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſtated, that the public accounts were not in ſufficient forwardneſs to enable him to enter upon a more detailed ſtatement of the Ways and Means for the enſuing year to-morrow. He therefore informed the Houſe that he ſhould defer his notice to Friday.

Mr. Huſſey roſe to point out an inconvenience which would ariſe from the Chancellor of the Exchequer not ſubmitting a reſolution for the deciſion of the Committee on Friday laſt; and this inconvenience would be increaſed by the delay now propoſed. He adverted to the ſtate of the Land Tax Bill, which had already paſſed that Houſe, and was now in its laſt ſtage in the Upper Houſe. If this Bill paſſed in its preſent ſhape, no alteration could be made in the Act during the preſent Seſſion. The duty muſt therefore remain at 4s. in the pound, and ſubject the other articles of taxation to a diſproportionate duty; this he thought partial and unjuſt. The land was, in his opinion, better able to bear an additional tax than the articles ſelected by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Pitt conſidered the obſervations ſo irrevelant as to be unworthy of notice.

The Order for to-morrow was then diſcharged, and fixed for Friday.

Mr. Hobart ſtated the neceſſity of diſpatch in the progreſs of the Bill for continuing the Act of laſt Seſſion for the puniſh-

punishment of persons seducing men employed in his Majesty's Land and Sea service, on account of the Act being nearly expired. He therefore proposed that the Bill should be read a third time, after the other Orders were gone through.

[Our readers will recollect that the Act alluded to was limited to one month after the commencement of the then next Session of Parliament.]

Lord Belgrave brought up the Bill for explaining and amending the Treating Act. The Bill was read the first time.

The other Orders of the Day being gone through, the Seduction Bill was read a third time and passed.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

Sir John Sinclair said, he had given notice of a motion for the attendance of the Board of Commissioners of the Taxes, but that some circumstances had occurred to induce him not to persist in that motion. He alluded to a paper, the authenticity of which he believed was not in any degree questioned, viz. the Declaration of the Executive Directory of France. He had seen that paper this morning; it displayed in such strong and unequivocal terms the hostility of the enemy, and announced so openly their intention of invading this country, that he could not as an Englishman, or as a friend to his country, think of proposing any motion which could, in any degree, tend to lessen our unanimity in the eyes of the enemy.

Mr. Pitt said, if the Proclamation of the Directory had made one convert to unanimity, he should rejoice that it had been published. He opposed the intended motion, because he thought the House fully as competent to judge what the operation of the intended tax would be, as the Commissioners of the Taxes.

The other Orders of the Day were then deferred.

A Message was received from the Lords, stating that their Lordships had agreed to the Bank Restriction Act, the Scotch Note Bill, and the French Lawn Bill.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1.

Committees of Ways and Means and Supply deferred till Monday.

The Call of the House was discharged, and the Defaulters' names to be reported on Monday.

An account of the number of persons assessed to the Window Tax presented, and ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill to continue the Act of last Session for allowing Corn to be imported.

Mr. Pitt deferred the farther consideration of his Plan of Finance till Monday.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4.

Mr. Hunter brought up an account of the expected amount of the Assessed Taxes for the year 1797, up to the 5th of April 1798.

On the motion of Mr. Pitt, the Order for calling over the names of defaulters was discharged.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Order of the Day was read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, to which were ordered to be referred the different accounts presented in the course of last week.

The House having resolved itself into the said Committee,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, on a former day he stated so fully the general outline and principle on which he intended to provide for the supplies, that he should now confine himself to a narrow compass. The Committee were aware that he proceeded on the supposition that it was felt and admitted, that the present moment called for vigorous exertions and uncommon sacrifices to counteract the machinations of an obstinate, ambitious, and inveterate enemy; an enemy, whose avowed object was the destruction of our Religion, our Laws, and our Government. It was therefore our duty, if we had the courage of freedom, and the spirit of Englishmen, to combat, not for indemnity, but existence. Fortunately for us, there never was a nation whose prosperity furnished her with such extensive resources for persevering, with effect, in a contest which implicated in its issue all that was dear to us as men and as Englishmen.

It would be recollected, that his plan embraced two objects, to prevent a great accumulation of debt in the market, by extending to an inordinate degree the funding system, and to guard against entailing the burthen upon posterity, by a speedy redemption. It would also be recollected, that he had stated that an immediate call on the income and property of every individual would be improper, if not impracticable. It then remained to find a criterion of his property by his expenditure, and this would be found more beneficial to the State, and more just to the Individual. The Assessed Taxes, he proposed, should be the medium of carrying this into effect.

 They

They were paid, he said, by about 800,000 masters of families, under whose roof would be found a population of four millions. The number of poor who would be excluded amounted to three millions. This distinction he intended to follow up with a variety of modifications and abatements, with a view to prevent the pressure from falling too heavily on the lower order. These taxes he had taken at 2,700,000l. but as part of them (600,000l.) had been imposed last session, no precise estimate could be formed of their total amount.

The abatements which he had to propose, affected those chiefly who paid only the present taxes on houses and windows. In cases where the person paid also for horses, carriages, and male servants, it was his intention the duty should be trebled. In the former case he should propose a modification of the new duty. With the house and window tax he should likewise couple the watch and dog taxes. The duty he conceived ought not to be triple on the man who kept one watch and one dog in a house of inferior rent.—Where many watches and several dogs were kept, it would in general be found that the owner was liable to the horse, carriage, or servants tax, and subjected to the triple duty. It was therefore his intention to propose, that those who contributed only to the house, window, the dog, and watch taxes, should not pay the triple assessment in any case where his contribution did not exceed three pounds. On those whose payments were under that sum, he proposed the duty should attach as follows: those whose Assessed Taxes were under three shillings, were not to be subjected to any addition. If they paid above three shillings, and under one pound, to pay half a rate; namely, half the sum which they paid at present—for instance, where the party now paid 10s. he should pay 15s. From 1l. to 2l. to pay a single rate, *i. e.* where a man now paid 30s. he was to pay 3l. When 2l. and under 3l. he was to pay double; for example, the person who paid 50s. was to contribute 7l. 10s. Where the party paid 3l. and upwards to 30l. he was to contribute according to the treble rate: thus, the individual who paid 3l. 3s. should be called upon to contribute nine guineas in addition. It would, he remarked, be scarcely possible to form an estimate of the numbers who would be exempted by these arrangements from the pressure. Taking the number of contributors, however, at 800,000, the proportion would stand thus:

Contibutors	800,000
Assessed half a rate	300,000
——— Single rate	130,000
——— Double rate	70,000
	500,000

There were then no more than 300,000 masters of families in the country who could be affected by the operation of the Tax in a serious degree. On looking, however, to the common object which this measure was calculated to effect, it was necessary that the Tax should be strictly enforced. Where the marks of opulence appeared in the keeping of carriages, horses, and male servants, those persons who may well be supposed to afford it, their expences should bear a triple rate on all the other duties. This was not all: Where a man could afford to pay 30l. and upwards for Assessed Taxes, his expences may be calculated as falling little short of 1000l. per ann. He should therefore propose, that those who paid from 30l. to 50l. should now pay three and a half over their former assessment, and those who paid above 50l. quadruple.

According to the above statement, the scale of proportions would stand as follows:

Those who are assessed,	Additional.
Under 3s. now to pay	Nothing
From 3s. to 1l.	A Half Rate
1l. to 2l.	A Single
2l. to 3l.	A Double
3l. to 30l.	A Treble
30l. to 50l.	Three & a half
50l. & upwards	A quadruple

The Right Hon. Gentleman now proceeded to describe the cases that were fit for modification and abatement. Among others he mentioned inn-keepers, who already contributed a large proportion. Persons in particular streets in the metropolis, who paid high for their situation, &c. And stated, that in any case where the House Duty should exceed a certain proportion of the occupier's income, he should be relieved in a given proportion to that income. Whether the duty was single or double, if the party could make it appear that his income was less than 60l. a year, he should be exempted from the said additional duty; and

and in all cases where such annual income amounts to 60l. or more, such person shall be entitled to such an abatement of the Additional Duty to be granted, as may be necessary to reduce the same in each case respectively, in the proportion hereinafter stated, that is to say—

Where the said Annual Income shall appear to be not less than

£.		£.			
60	but under	65	to a sum not exceeding	1-120	part of the same.
65	—	70	——	1-95	
70	—	75	——	1-70	
75	—	80	——	1-65	
80	—	85	——	1-60	
85	—	90	——	1-55	
90	—	95	——	1-50	
95	—	100	——	1-45	
100	—	105	——	1-40	
105	—	110	——	1-38	
110	—	115	——	1-36	
115	—	120	——	1-34	
120	—	125	——	1-32	
125	—	130	——	1-30	
130	—	135	——	1-28	
135	—	140	——	1-26	
140	—	145	——	1-24	
145	—	150	——	1-22	
150	—	155	——	1-20	
155	—	160	——	1-19	
160	—	165	——	1-18	
165	—	170	——	1-17	
170	—	175	——	1-16	
175	—	180	——	1-15	
180	—	185	——	1-14	
185	—	190	——	1-13	
190	—	195	——	1-12	
195	—	200	——	1-11	
200	—	000	——	1-10	

And where the said Annual Income shall appear to be not less than 200l. every such person shall be entitled to such an abatement of the Additional Duty now granted as may be necessary to reduce the same in each case respectively to a sum not exceeding one-tenth part of the said Income.

In order to prevent evasions and fraudulent statements, it would be required of the party applying for relief to give in his declaration upon oath, and also that his statement should be open for inspection, the better to detect false returns. Commissioners were to be appointed in different parishes and districts, to manage the business, with a small compensation for their trouble. In consequence of the increase of commission for managing and collecting, there would be a defalcation in the amount, which in his former statement he had estimated at 8,160,000l. The charges for collection now amounted to little less than 100,000l. on 2,700,000l. From the returns that had been made, which comprised about *four-fifths* of the whole kingdom, he was led to believe that the charges for managing the treble rate would not exceed 900,000l. or one million on 8,200,000l. which, allowing for all deductions and modifications, would leave a net sum of eight millions, one million over the sum at which he last took the estimate of the total produce.

Alluding to the numerous evasions and false returns that had been made in the late call on the country for horses for the provisional cavalry, he suggested the propriety of extending some indulgence retrospectively to the persons who had practised those evasions, as an inducement to make a *bona fide* return on the present occasion. The indulgence he proposed was a remission of the penalties already incurred. This he was persuaded would counterpoise the deficiencies that were to be apprehended from increasing the rates. Among the modifications he had omitted to suggest the propriety of making some distinction in favour of those whose taxes may be increased in an undue proportion. Persons with large families, he thought were fair objects of modification or exemption. The Committee might think it most desirable to fix the scale according to the number of children. Those who had no family he thought should be rated higher in proportion to their income.

Having gone through his detailed statement, of which the above is a faithful abstract, Mr. Pitt recurred to the principle on which his scheme was founded, and repeated in support of it, the arguments which he urged on the former occasion. It was not, he allowed, free from objections on the first view; but he challenged any Gentleman to produce a scheme for raising so great a sum in a mode so universally comprehensive, equal and more susceptible of modification and abatement. He also wished Gentlemen to recollect that the burthen, however heavy, would not be permanent, and that though it would be too much for ordinary occasions, yet that the present was one which imperiously demanded it.

Considering, therefore, that the imposition was to be temporary; that it was proposed, not in a period of usual war, but in the crisis of defence against all the evils which we dreaded, and all the blessings we enjoyed, it must be found light in

in the balance. If the Committee was satisfied on those topics, there would be no occasion to recur to preliminary points. Gentlemen would view it with the desire of following up the principle of mitigation; and, above all, he hoped they would adopt the plan he had the honour to submit; for sure he was, that it was the most practicable in the execution, and calculated to meet the extremity of danger, at which we were at the present moment. He concluded by moving a long string of Resolutions founded on the above statement.

Sir William Pulteney approved of the principle, but did not think its operation was sufficiently extensive. The whole supplies for the year, he thought ought to have been raised in this manner.

Earl Temple spoke to the same effect, and recommended a greater sacrifice for the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Nicholls deprecated the system as oppressive and unjust, and accused Ministers of insincerity in their late attempts to Negotiation. He complained of the undue influence the other House had acquired in the Legislature, and was proceeding to quote passages from Mr. Burke's publications, when he was called to order by Earl Temple.

Mr. Tierney contended that the Hon. Gentleman's observations were constitutional.

Mr. Nicholls complained that he was not suffered to deliver his sentiments in that House, and declared his intention of conveying them to his constituents through the medium of the press.

Sir R. Mackworth supported the plan in an eccentric speech.

The Secretary at War spoke in favour of the scheme, and vindicated the Minister's conduct during the negotiation.

Mr. Plomer thought the tax unjust, oppressive, and ruinous; as did Mr. Hobhouse who followed.

Mr. Pierrepoint thought it would be a great recommendation to the plan, if the Royal Family offered their contributions.

Colonel Wood recommended as a substitute, a tax of one per cent. on property, which would produce twenty millions.

Mr. Dent was not prepared to give a decided opinion.

Mr. Ellison approved of the plan *in toto.*

Mr. Tierney opposed the scheme in detail, after which a division took place; for the Resolutions, 214; against them, 15; Majority, 199.

The Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Sir John Sinclair wished the Resolutions might be printed.

Mr. Pitt replied; that it must appear desirable that the business might be concluded before the recess. The Bill would then be printed, and Gentlemen would have an opportunity of discussing the whole plan in a Committee.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5.

Mr. Pitt said, he had not been able to give the Reports of the Finance Committee that attention which was necessary before a discussion took place upon the subject. He therefore moved, that the consideration of the Reports should be enlarged from Thursday next to Monday se'nnight. Agreed to.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means. The Resolutions were read.

On the question for their being read the second time,

Mr. Wigley said, on a subject so novel and important, he thought it the duty of the Minister to allow a short interval for deliberation. It was also, he said, of that alarming and oppressive nature that Gentlemen ought to have an opportunity of consulting their Constituents before the measure was passed into a law. To him the operation of the measure seemed partial, and would press peculiarly hard on persons assessed between three pounds and thirty. The principal burden of the seven millions fell upon 200,000 inhabitants, whose situation precluded them from adequate relief on the principle laid down, while those in the highest situations were not affected in a proportionable degree.

Mr. Jones said, that he felt the necessity so extremely urgent, that he was compelled to give his assent to the Resolutions. He wished it to be impressed on Gentlemen's minds, and engraven upon their hearts, that every 6d. that was expended, and every drop of blood that was shed in the contest, were wholly to be ascribed to the insatiable ambition and inveterate animosity of the five despots of France. In order to restrain their ambition, which seemed to have no bounds but the extinction of our laws, religion, and liberty, he should give the Resolutions his most hearty approbation, reserving the power of suggesting modifications.

Mr.

Mr. Lefevre expreſſed his readineſs to make ſacrifices beyond his quota, if required.

Mr. Huſſey ſaid, he diſapproved of the plan, not from a deſire to throw obſtacles in the way, but becauſe he thought a better one might be adopted. He then adverted to a declaration of the Miniſter in 1792, when expatiating on the general proſperity of the country, and flattering the Houſe with a ſpeedy redemption of the national debt. On that occaſion the Right Hon. Gentleman declared that the country enjoyed and was likely to enjoy, " not a nominal and deluſive, but a real and genuine peace." For God's ſake, he ſaid, give us peace again, and by prudent management the country will be reſtored to its wonted proſperity and happineſs.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, at no period preceding the one alluded to, was there a fairer proſpect of a laſting peace. The then rulers of France were buſied in reforming abuſes in their Government. They profeſſed œconomy at home, and peace abroad; but the ſeeds of that harveſt, which had ſince been diſſeminated throughout Europe, and had produced incalculable miſchief, did not then develope themſelves. No man, he ſaid, was more anxious for peace than he was, but it muſt be upon a ſolid and honourable baſis, or it would be only a protracted war, with the inconvenience of unnerving our forces, and renewing the conflict. He diſtinctly wiſhed, for the benefit of mankind, the tranquillity of Europe, and for the intereſt of France itſelf, to ſee the preſent ſyſtem extinguiſhed, and happier principles triumph; but what he chiefly wiſhed was, that the ſecurity of this country ſhould not depend upon the forbearance of France, but upon the exertion of our own energies.

The Reſolutions* were then read the ſecond time, and Bills ordered purſuant thereto.

The Order of the Day was read for the ſecond reading of the Corn Regulating Bill.

Mr. Ryder called the attention of the Houſe to the Act of laſt ſeſſion, and ſtated, that it was intended to ſubject the importation of Corn to the old regulations, and to prohibit the exportation for a time to be limited.

The Bill was read, and ordered to be committed.

On the ſecond reading of the Bill for amending the Treating Act, a converſation on the conſtruction of the Act took place; after which the Bill was read.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6.

Mr. Nicholls gave notice, that he ſhould on Friday next bring forward a motion for remitting the perquiſites of office during the continuance of the war.

Mr. P. Dundas gave notice, that he ſhould move to-morrow for leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the Scotch Militia Act.

Mr. Pitt informed the Houſe, that he had it in command from his Majeſty to preſent a Meſſage, acquainting them, that his Majeſty had appointed Tueſday the 19th inſt. as a Day of Thankſgiving for the late important victory over the Dutch fleet, and in order to give it the greater ſolemnity, it was his Majeſty's intention to attend Divine Service in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul.

An Addreſs of Thanks was immediately voted for this moſt gracious communication.

It was alſo ordered, on motion, that the Houſe ſhould proceed to St. Paul's on the ſame occaſion; and a Committee was appointed to manage the proceſſion.

Sir G. Shuckburgh Evelyn moved, " That there be laid before the Houſe a liſt of the names of perſons paying Aſſeſſed Taxes to the annual amount of 90l. and upwards, diſtinguiſhing them into different claſſes.

Mr. Ryder did not think the account would give any material information. It had been matter of ſurpriſe to ſome, that the number of perſons paying upwards of 100l. aſſeſſment was not greater, and it was inferred, that the returns were erroneous. The fact, he believed to be, perſons of the deſcription alluded to were in affluent circumſtances, and had frequently five or ſix houſes in different diſtricts, each of which made a ſeparate return, ſo that the whole that a Gentleman might be aſſeſſed was not known from the general return.

Sir G. S. Evelyn doubted whether a perſon under theſe circumſtances was liable for more than two houſes. What was called the new duty he knew attached only on two. Information was wanted, and he ſhould perſevere in his motion.

Mr. Huſſey ſaid, the Houſe had the authority of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the duty had been ſhamefully evaded, and he wiſhed a liſt of the names of the defaulters to be laid upon the Table.

Mr.

Mr. Rose said, the most diligent enquiry was making for the detection of defaulters.

The Motion was agreed to.

Mr. Tierney begged to be informed of the probable day on which the new Tax Bill would be read a second time.

Mr. Pitt replied, that he should very probably present it to-morrow, propose to read it the first time on Friday, and the second on Monday.

Mr. Tierney desired an explanation on another subject. He had seen in a public paper an article which bore an official shape, signifying that the 3,000,000l. was not considered by the Bank as a common Loan to Government, but something like a Loyalty Loan. The Minister had represented it as a Loan to be provided for in the usual way. If the Bank was right, he said, there must be a deficiency of 3,000,000l. in the Minister's statement.

Mr. Pitt said, he conceived that if the restriction continued, the Bank would not feel any inconvenience in advancing 3,000,000l. to be repaid at a limited time, but it certainly was not his intention to include that sum in the present year.

[Before the question of adjournment was put, Mr. Pitt, in consequence of this conversation, signified his intention to provide for the above sum by Exchequer Bills.]

The Corn Bill went through the Committee. That part of the Act that relates to the importation of provisions, is continued in the present Bill.

Mr. Ryder gave notice of his intention to propose a clause on the report, for allowing the entry of ships who had their cargoes of foreign corn on board on the 21st of November, provided they arrive on or before the 14th instant, the importation generally being under the old regulations.

The Report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

Mr. Baker moved for an account of the expenditure of the several sums of money granted by Parliament to the Board of Agriculture since the institution thereof.

Sir John Sinclair seconded the Motion, and remarked, that there would be some difficulty in carrying part of the Motion into effect, as the last 3000l. granted by Parliament *had never been received by the Board!*

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7.

Mr. Secretary Dundas moved, that the Act of the 29th Geo. II. relative to the Naturalization of Foreign Officers in the service of Great Britain, be read.

The Act was read accordingly.

Mr. Dundas then observed, that the tendency of the Motion he was about to submit, was to extend the provisions of the Act above-mentioned to foreigners serving in the West Indies, by adding another battalion to the 60th regiment, to be supplied from the Germans, now serving his Majesty in the West Indies. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the said Act.

Leave was given, and a Bill ordered.

Mr. Pitt brought up his Bill for trebling the Assessed Taxes, which was read the first, and on the question for its being read the second time,

Mr. Wilberforce Bird rose to state his objection to the principle and operation of the measure. It was calculated, in his opinion, to ruin the middle and inferior class of manufacturers, and those who maintained their families on small capitals, would be completely "done away."—He mentioned various branches of manufacture which were on the decline; and others, particularly the clock and watch trade, that were almost extinguished, from the accumulated duties imposed upon them either directly or indirectly.

Mr. Ryder defended the Bill. It had been asserted that it pressed peculiarly hard on the middle and inferior classes, but would the Hon. Gentleman produce a single instance of a measure, so general in its operation, that contained so many exemptions, and furnished such effectual means of relief to those classes? He was confident that he could not.

Mr. Burdon considered this measure as a heavy calamity, but one which was to terminate with the occasion that produced it. He wished to see it attach more largely on the higher classes, particularly on Land Proprietors, as large contribution from permanent incomes could not be so sensibly felt, as from the produce of industry.

Mr. Alderman Lushington, after describing the effects of the measure on the manufactures, and the enterprising spirit of the country, suggested the propriety of exempting from the measure persons paying under 10l. assessed taxes, and modi-

modifying the claſs above that ſum, which, he ſaid, would leave a ſurplus of 6,500,000l. but he did not bring any thing forward in the ſhape of a Motion.

Mr. Pitt expreſſed his ſurpriſe at the aſſertions, that the tendency of this Bill was to do away thoſe perſons who were the ſupport of the State, and that the Tax was directly againſt the manufacturing claſs of the country.

To ſuppoſe that the whole could be levied upon the rich alone, was viſionary and impolitic, if it were practicable. There was ſuch a ſympathy between the higher and the inferior claſſes, that an undue preſſure of the former would operate as a diſcouragement to the purchaſe of commodities, and an univerſal ſtagnation of trade would take place.

Mr. Tierney ſaid, he objected to the principle of the bill, becauſe he was convinced it was oppreſſive, and calculated to provoke irritation in the minds of the people at a period when the greateſt unanimity ought to prevail. He could aſſure the Hon. Gentleman, that many of thoſe who were otherwiſe diſpoſed to think well of his meaſures, dreaded the paſſing of this Bill, from a conviction of their inability to comply with it. He did not expect that the Miniſter would abandon it altogether, but he wiſhed for time, that it might be rendered as palatable as poſſible.

The queſtion for the Bill being read the ſecond time was put and carried.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, it certainly was his intention that the Bill ſhould be read the ſecond time on Monday next, as it was of the utmoſt importance to the public ſervice that it ſhould paſs before the holidays. He moved accordingly.

Mr. Tierney, after making ſome further obſervations, moved, that Thurſday ſhould be ſubſtituted for Monday. On a diviſion, there appeared for the amendment, 5; againſt it, 58.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8.

Mr. Yorke ſubmitted to the Miniſter the propriety of poſtponing the commitment of the Treble Aſſeſſed Tax Bill to Thurſday.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, when he mentioned Tueſday, it was on the ſuppoſition that the Bill would have been printed, and ready for delivery this day. As this was not the caſe, he ſhould accede to the wiſh of the Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Tierney urged the neceſſity of poſtponing the ſecond reading to Tueſday, that Members might have an opportunity of peruſing the printed Bill before the principle was diſcuſſed.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, if the delay propoſed could remove the miſapprehenſions which prevailed on the meaſure, he had no objection.

The Order for Monday was then diſcharged, and a new one made for Tueſday.

Sir J. Sinclair ſignified his intention to ſubmit, on Wedneſday ſe'nnight, certain Reſolutions to the Houſe, ſimilar to thoſe he had brought forward laſt Seſſion, for the cultivation of waſte lands.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of ways and means, in which it was reſolved, that towards raiſing the ſupplies, the ſum of three millions ſhould be granted in Exchequer Bills.

Mr. Nicholls roſe, and, agreeable to the notice he had given, moved that all fees and ſalaries annexed to any office under the crown, exceeding 2000l. ſhould be remitted during the continuance of the war. The Lord Chancellor, the Speaker, the Judges, and Foreign Miniſters, were exempted.

Mr. Tierney ſaid, that though he approved of the principle of the Reſolution, he diſapproved of the mode in which it would operate. He hoped therefore that the Motion would be withdrawn, and ſo modified as to be more generally beneficial.—The Motion was withdrawn.

The Report of the Corn Bill was reconſidered.

Mr. Ryder brought the clauſe for allowing the entry of ſhips whoſe lading was actually on board on the 11th of November, and which ſhall arrive by the 14th inſtant.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11.

The Scotch Militia Bill, and the German Officers Naturalization Bill, were read a ſecond time.

Mr. P. Carew brought up the Report of the Committee on the Newton Election Petition. The Report ſtated; that Thomas Langdon Brooke, Eſq. the ſitting member, was not duly elected; that Peter Patten, Eſq. the petitioning member, was duly elected, and ought to have been returned, and that the oppoſition to the Petitioner's petition was not frivolous or vexatious. The Clerk of the Crown was ordered to attend to-morrow to eraſe in the return the name of Mr. Brooke, and to ſubſtitute that of Mr. Patten.

The account of the expenditure of public money by the Board of Agriculture was ordered to be printed.

The Corn Bill was read a third time, and paſſed. The proviſions were limited to ſix weeks after the commencement of the next Seſſion of Parliament.—Adjourned.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 30, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Boorder, Commander of his Majesty's Ship L'Espeigle, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Yarmouth Roads, the 27th of September 1797.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on Saturday the 23d instant, at one P. M. being then off the Coast of Holland, the Vlic Island bearing South, durance eight leagues, we discovered a schooner about four or five miles a-head of us, which we gave chace to. The wind being at S. E. prevented her from gaining the Vlic Passage. Finding we were coming fast up with her, and judging we were unacquainted with the coast, she ran close in, and let go her anchor in eight feet water. Mr. Stephenson, my Master, knowing the coast very well, we followed until we came into less than three fathoms, let go our anchor, and immediately commenced a heavy fire on her: they however engaged us forty minutes, then cut her cable and ran her on shore: thirteen of her crew took this opportunity of leaving her before our boats could take possession. No time was to be lost; the signal for an enemy on their coast had been made from our first firing on the schooner, and we could plainly perceive they were bringing down two field pieces against us; but, by our constant fire of round and grape shot, we in a great measure stopped their progress. The tide of flood having made, she was soon got off, without any other damage than having received a shot between wind and water, and which we soon got stopped.

The second Lieutenant of the schooner was killed. We had a few shot through our sails, and two through our Ensign. She proves to be the D'Ondeilbaarlaid, or the Invincible Dutch schooner, from Amsterdam, mounting 10 guns, carrying 46 men; left the Vlic Island only that morning; had made no captures; quite a new vessel, and a remarkable fast sailer.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 2, 1797.

[This Gazette contains an account of the capture of two French privateers.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 7, 1797.

[This Gazette states the capture of one French privateer, and re-capture of an homeward-bound West-Indiaman.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 10, 1797.

[This Gazette states the capture of three French privateers, and that one had been sunk.]

[*For the two Extraordinary Gazettes, containing the particulars of Admiral Duncan's victory over the Dutch Fleet, see* Vol. XXXII. Page 283.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 14, 1797.

[This Gazette states the capture of one Spanish and three French privateers, and the re-capture of a Danish ship, having on board a Portuguese cargo of iron and grain from St. Michael's, bound to Lisbon.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 17, 1797.

[This Gazette states the capture of one French National brig, and two French privateers.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 28, 1797.

[This Gazette states the capture of one French National corvette.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 31, 1797.

[This Gazette states the capture of one French privateer, and that one had been destroyed.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 11, 1797.

[This Gazette states the capture of one Spanish and seven French privateers, one French National corvette, and that one brig had been taken, and another burnt, after the cargo, consisting of rice, had been taken out.]

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ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 18, 1797.

[This Gazette ftates the capture of four French privateers, one French National corvette, one Spanifh fchooner, and the re-capture of two merchant veffels.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 25, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majefty's Ships and Veffels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Efq. dated Queen, Cape Nicola Mole, Oct. 8, 1797.

HIS Majefty's floop Albicore arrived here laft night with a privateer fchooner of three guns, called the Nantais, copper bottomed.

I have the honour to tranfmit herewith a return of the number of Armed Veffels taken and deftroyed fince my laft:

One fmall barge of 1 gun, captured by his Majefty's fhip Thames.

One fchooner privateer of 2 guns, 14 mufquets, and 30 men; three other fmall boats fent in, and ten deftroyed by the Drake.

One fchooner privateer of 1 gun and 20 men, captured and brought in by the Aquilon.

Two armed barges, captured and brought in by the Rattler.

La Trompeufe French fchooner privateer of 12 guns and 78 men, funk by his Majefty's brig Pelican.

A Spanifh packet of 6 guns, with troops on board, captured by the Diligence, in company with the Renommeé and Hermione.

A copper-bottomed fchooner privateer, of 3 guns and 56 men, captured and brought in by the Albicore.

One row-boat privateer, armed with fwivels and mufquetry, captured by the Albicore.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 25.

Copy of another Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. to Evan Nepean, Efq. dated the 6th of Oct. 1797.

I BEG you will be pleafed to inform their Lordfhips, that Captain Gafcoyne being ill of a fever, I put Lieutenant White, of the Queen, into his Majefty's brig Pelican, to command her during the Captain's illnefs.

On the 17th of laft month Lieutenant White had the good fortune to fall in with the Trompeufe French privateer brig. His fpirited conduct and officer-like management I am fure will be as ftrongly impreffed on their Lordfhips' minds by his account of the action herewith inclofed, as it was on mine, in giving him great credit for both.

Pelican, at Sea, Sept. 17, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that at thirty minutes paft feven A. M. we difcovered a brig bearing N. N. W. (Cape Nicholas S. by W. half W.) ftanding towards us, with the larboard tacks on board. As fhe appeared to be a veffel of force, I immediately made all fail towards her, the wind being Eaft. At forty-five minutes paft eight, fhe having fhewn French colours, we opened our fire on her in croffing, then wore round her ftern, and kept up a continued and well-directed fire until twenty minutes after nine, when fhe made all fail from us with the larboard tacks. Unfortunately we could not immediately make all fail after her, as our running rigging was much cut; but as foon as it was repaired, every exertion was made to get alongfide of her a fecond time, which was effected at forty-five minutes after twelve, when we opened our fire on her, which was fo well directed, that at ten minutes paft one fhe blew up abaft, and ftruck her colours. At fifteen minutes after one fhe went down by the head, and was totally loft. Upon which we immediately hoifted out our boats, and fortunately faved the lives of fixty of her crew, by whom we learn fhe was the Trompeufe French privateer brig, mounting 12 fix-pounders, and 78 men on board: fhe had been out eleven days, but had only taken one prize.

I feel myfelf greatly indebted to Captain Perkins, of the Drake, whom I difcovered in fhore of us, for ufing every exertion to work to windward, and cut her off from Jean Rebel, as foon as I made the private fignal to him, and that of the chace being an enemy.

Permit me to obferve, that great praife is due to Lieutenants Ward and Ufher, and Mr. M'Clearty, the Mafter, for their zeal, conduct, and bravery, as alfo to the inferior Officers, and fhip's company, for their fteadinefs, obedience, and courage.

Inclofed I have the honour to fend you a lift of the killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS WHITE.

[Here follows a lift of the killed and wounded.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 28, 1797.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Admiral Lord Duncan, inclosing a return of the killed and wounded, on the 11th of October laft, on board fuch of the fhips, whofe fituations after the action prevented their returns being made in time to be included in the account before tranfmitted.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 2, 1797.

[This Gazette ftates the capture of four French privateers, and the re-capture of two Englifh and two American brigs.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 5, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majefty's Ships and Veffels on the Coaft of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Efq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, River Tagus, Nov. 21, 1797.

SIR,

HEREWITH I tranfmit a letter I have received from Captain Digby, of his Majefty's fhip the Aurora, giving an account of captures lately made by that fhip.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

His Majefty's Ship Aurora, Nov. 1797.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that I captured, on the 28th of October, a French fhip named L'Aimable Sophie, in ballaft, and fent her to Lifbon. On the 29th I took, off Cape Ortegal, three Spanifh coafters, which, from their condition, I did not think proper to rifk my people on board; I therefore funk one, made a cartel of another, and fent the third conditionally to Corunna.

On the 16th I captured two Spanifh brigs, loaded with hemp, arms, and iron (names unknown); their crews had left them before my boats had got on board. On the 18th, one of them was fo unfit to equal the weather, that I took my people out and funk her; at this time loft fight of the other, which I had ordered to make for Lifbon in cafe of feparation.

After a chace of nine hours, I captured yefterday, about fix leagues from Cape Roxent, L'Aventure French privateer fchooner, nineteen days from Rochelle, mounting 8 four pounders, and 43 men, commanded by Auguftin Vildieu.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. DIGBY.

Earl St. Vincent, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 9, 1797.

[This Gazette contains a letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, ftating the capture of two French privateers, two Spanifh brigs in ballaft, with 8,900 dollars, a Spanifh tartan, with 20 recruits, and eight Spanifh merchantmen of fmall value.—A letter from Capt. Stirling, ftating the capture of one French privateer.—A letter from Lord Bridport, ftating the re-capture of three Britifh merchantmen and a Pruffian galliotte, which laft veffel, being very leaky, and her cargo much damaged, was fuffered to proceed to her original deftination, after the Frenchmen were taken out.—And another letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, ftating the capture of one Spanifh corvette, and one French privateer.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 16, 1797.

[This Gazette contains feveral letters from Rear-Admiral Harvey, ftating the capture of eight French privateers, the re-capture of feven French merchantmen, and detention of fix, the cargoes being French and Spanifh property.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 19, 1797.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Vice-Admiral Kingfmill, ftating the capture of a faft-failing French corvette, which had been fitted out from Rochelle as a privateer.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 23, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Cunningham, of his Majefty's Ship Clyde, to Evan Nepean, Efq. dated Cawfand Bay, the 21ft of December.

SIR,

I BEG you will pleafe to acquaint the Lords Commiffioners of the Admiralty, that on the 15th inft. in lat. 44 deg. 40 min. long. 4 deg. I fell in with and captured the La Dorade, a fhip privateer from Bourdeaux, copper fheathed, pierced for 18 guns, having 12 guns and 93 men on board. She had been out 50 days, cruizing off the

Azores and Madeira, without having made any capture, and was returning to her port.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES CUNNINGHAM.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Cunningham, of his Majesty's Ship Clyde, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Cawsand Bay, the 21st Instant.

SIR,

IT is with peculiar concern I relate the unhappy catastrophe of La Dorade, captured by his Majesty's ship under my command.

Having put her under the care of a young man, who had been Master of the Clyde more than twelve months, and of whose abilities I feel myself confident, I cannot but regret that, probably from an emulation of exhibiting the capabilities of the prize, and his own conduct in an advantageous point of view, he was induced to carry too great a press of sail upon her; the melancholy consequence of which was, that she upset, and himself, with a Midshipman and 17 seamen, were drowned.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES CUNNINGHAM.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 30. 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Robert Barlow, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Phœbe, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Cawsand Bay, the 26th inst.

SIR,

BE pleased to inform their Lordships, that on the 21st inst. at ten A. M. being with his Majesty's ship under my command in latitude 48 deg. 30 min. N. longitude 10 deg. W. we discovered one of the enemy's frigates, which, about nine o'clock the same evening, we had the good fortune to come up with and capture, after an action which lasted upwards of two hours.

To account to their Lordships for its continuing so long, it will be necessary to trouble them with some detail.

The difference in point of sailing between the enemy's ship and the Phœbe being inconsiderable, she damaged our masts, sails, and rigging, very much with her stern chace guns, and at the moment when we were nearly in a situation to commence our attack, she put in stays, the Phœbe being at this time under a crowd of sail; and as, from the darkness of the night, the enemy's disposition for tacking could not be discovered, a few minutes necessarily elapsed before we could tack to follow her, after exchanging broadsides on passing. This manœuvre encreased our distance, and subjected us a second time to the fire of her stern chace, with which they were but too successful in cutting up our sails and rigging. At length, about ten o'clock, we got fairly alongside of her, when, after a handsome resistance of three quarters of an hour, she struck.

She proves to be La Nereide, of 36 guns, viz. 26 twelve-pounders on her main deck, 8 six-pounders and 2 thirty-two pounder carronades on the quarter deck, manned with 330 men, commanded by Captain Canon; sailed from Rochefort fifteen days before, and victualled for four months.

It is with the highest satisfaction I have to report the degree of ardor and zeal manifested by my Officers and ship's company on this occasion, which, in my judgment, could not be exceeded.

From my First Lieutenant, Halliday, I experienced all the support which I with confidence expected from so gallant and skilful an Officer, which, amidst the difficulties to be contended with in a night action, was an incalculable advantage; and the Lieutenants Holland and Vaillant, Lieutenant Stewart, of the Marines, and Mr. Cole, the Master, were no less active and distinguished at their several stations.

Our loss, in killed and wounded, is 1 seaman, 2 marines, killed; 5 seamen, 5 marines, wounded. That of the enemy amounts to 20 men killed, and 55 men wounded.

I am, Sir, &c.

ROB. BARLOW.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 30, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, in the Tagus, the 9th of Dec. 1797.

SIR,

I INCLOSE, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Captain Sotheron, of his Majesty's ship the Latona, giving an account of his having taken two French privateers, L'Aigle and L'Intrepide.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Latona,

Latona, in the Tagus, Dec. 7.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that his Majeſty's ſhip Latona, under my command, captured, on the 29th ultimo, in latitude 39 deg. 24 min. N. longitude 16 deg. W. Liſbon bearing E. by S. diſtant 107 leagues, L'Aigle French privateer ſchooner, belonging to Bourdeaux, pierced for 14 guns, mounting 12 ſmall carriage guns, with 62 men, commanded by Fran. Harimendy. She ſailed from Le Paſſaye, near Bayonne, on the 6th of laſt month, had not taken any thing.

I have alſo the pleaſure to inform your Lordſhip, the Latona captured, on the 3d inſt. in latitude 39 deg. 45 min. N. longitude 11 deg. 33 min. W. Liſbon bearing E. S. E. diſtant 40 leagues, L'Intrepide, a French corvette brig, fitted out from Nantes as a privateer, pierced for 18 guns, carried 12 ſix-pounders, 2 eighteen-pound carronades, and 1 long braſs twelve-pound gun. She threw all of them overboard during the chace, except the braſs gun and 1 ſix-pounder, which ſhe kept as ſtern chacers, and fired without effect until we got nearly alongſide of her. She had 83 men on board, was commanded by Monſ. Jean Candeau; had taken only a galliot, a Bremener, from Faro, bound to Liverpool, loaded with fruit.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. SOTHERON.

Earl St. Vincent, &c.

PARLIAMENT-STREET, JAN. 2, 1798.

A LETTER, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from Peter Le Meſurier, Eſq. Governor of the Iſland of Alderney, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, dated Alderney, the 25th of December 1797.

I HAVE the honour of informing you, that yeſterday afternoon, at three o'clock, a French cutter privateer had the boldneſs to chace the Ann cutter, of Haſtings, cloſe under one of our batteries, which ſhe was juſt on the point of boarding with her boat, when the battery opened and obliged the French to ſheer off.

Having obſerved that the Engliſh veſſel outſailed the enemy whilſt there was a breeze, and that the privateer was not of great force, I judged it probable that ſhe might be captured by the troops of the garriſon, and therefore ordered a detachment, with an officer, to embark in the ſame veſſel that had been chaced, and in another that fortunately happened to be in the Road, having previouſly promiſed ſome gratuity to the owners, and in a few hours I learned, with much ſatisfaction, that the privateer was brought into our harbour.

She proves to be the Epervier, Captain Fierce, with 24 men, mounting 3 guns, 2 ſwivels, and ſmall arms, belonging to Dunkirk, but fitted out from Cherburgh, on a fortnight's cruize, from the 17th inſt. had, on the 21ſt, taken the brig Ann, Le Hirrel, maſter, from Gaſpé to Jerſey, with fiſh, and yeſterday morning a ſmall veſſel bound from hence to England, both which captures had been noticed from this Iſland.

I cannot too much praiſe the readineſs and alacrity ſhewn by Major Gordon, the officers, and ſoldiers of the garriſon, in the execution of my orders on this occaſion; for the day was ſo far ſpent, that one quarter of an hour's delay might have fruſtrated all our exertions; but I am in duty bound to teſtify my particular obligations to Town-Major Hainell, who ſolicited to be employed, and inſtantaneouſly embarking, effected the capture without any loſs.

I am further happy in reporting, that our battery was well ſerved, as out of three ſhot fired within reach, one paſſed through the enemy's ſails, and another killed a man on board.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 2, 1798.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Edward Griffith, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Niger, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Spithead the 26th ult.

YESTERDAY, the Start Point bearing North about ſeven leagues, I captured, after a few hours chace, the Delphine, a French privateer cutter, pierced for 10 guns, 4 mounted, and 38 men on board. She ſailed from St. Maloes ſix days ago, in company with a lugger; had captured the Active Brigantine, of Jerſey, and had been beat off the night before we fell in with her by an Engliſh letter of marque.

Copy

Copy of a Letter from Captain David Lloyd, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Termagant, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Hull the 30th ult.

SIR,

YOU will be pleased to inform the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 28th inst. the Spurn Point bearing W. N. W. distant four leagues, I captured, after a chace of four hours, the French privateer schooner Le Victoire, of 14 guns and 74 men. She had been out ten days, had captured two colliers, and was in pursuit of an English merchantman when I first discovered her.

I have the honour to be, &c.

DAVID LLOYD.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 9, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 7th instant.

SIR,

HEREWITH you will receive a copy of a letter from Captain Newman, of his Majesty's ship Mermaid, which I transmit for their Lordship's information.

I am, Sir, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Mermaid, at Sea, Jan. 1, 1798.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that yesterday (Belleisle bearing E. N. E. thirty leagues) I fell in with and captured L'Aventure letter of marque, formerly the Onslow Guineaman, of Liverpool, mounting 10 four and 2 eight pounders, and had on board when captured 190 men; she sailed from L'Orient on Thursday last, in company with two other privateers, one of 30, and the other of 24 guns, and had not captured any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES NEWMAN.

Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 13, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Cambridge, in Hamoaze, the 7th Jan. 1798.

SIR,

YOU will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that his Majesty's hired cutter Stag arrived this day with La Zelic, French lugger privateer, carrying 4 guns and 47 men, which she captured the 5th instant, off the Start.

I am, &c.

R. KING.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Overyssel, Jan. 12, 1798.

SIR,

I HEREWITH send you inclosed a letter I have this day received from Captain Lloyd, of his Majesty's sloop Racoon, of this date, stating his having captured Le Policrate French privateer cutter, carrying 16 guns and 72 men, yesterday morning, off Beachy Head, which letter you will be pleased to lay before their Lordships.

I am, &c.

JOS. PEYTON.

Racoon, in the Downs, Jan. 12, 1798.

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that yesterday morning at seven A. M. Beachy Head bearing North East, distant about seven leagues, I discovered a cutter in the South East, I immediately made all sail in chace, and, after a running fire of two hours (within musket shot), came up with and captured Le Policrate French privateer, carrying 72 men, and mounting 16 guns, five of which were thrown overboard during the chace. She is an entire new vessel, copper-bottomed, completely fitted for three months, and bound to the West Indies, sailed from Dunkirk on Tuesday last, and had not taken any thing. It is matter of much concern for me to add, that, in consequence of my being under the necessity of carrying a very heavy press of sail, my deck (the chace being on the lee bow) was exposed to a very heavy fire of musquetry and grape shot from his stern chace guns, by which Mr. George Kennedy, the Master, was killed, in whom the service has lost a most experienced seaman and a gallant officer; four seamen were also wounded; two severely.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. LLOYD.

Joseph Peyton, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, &c.

FROM

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

PARIS, DEC. 8. The ratification of the treaty of Campo-Formio, of the 17th of October, was celebrated at Paris with great pomp. The Members of the Directory, in their grand *costume*, the Foreign Ambaſſadors and Envoys, the Miniſtry, &c. being aſſembled in the great Court of the Luxemburgh, General Buonaparte, Joubert, and Berthier, made their appearance, under repeated ſhouts of numerous ſpectators, "Long live the Republic! Long live Buonaparte! Long live the French Nation!" General Buonaparte being preſented to the Directory by the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, the latter delivered a ſpeech of conſiderable length, wherein, after having paſſed an ingenious eulogium on his talents, virtues, and exploits, he obſerved that a new enemy was calling upon him. "This enemy (he ſaid) is celebrated for his hatred againſt the French, and for the inſolent tyranny he exerciſes over all the nations upon earth. Let the genius of Buonaparte make him ſoon expiate his hatred and tyranny, and dictate to the tyrants of the ſea a peace worthy of the glory of the French Republic."

At the end of this ſpeech, General Buonaparte delivered to the Preſident the Emperor's ratification of the treaty of Campo-Formio, and addreſſed the Directors in the following terms:

"Citizens Directors,

"The French people, in order to be free, had Kings to combat. To obtain a Conſtitution founded on reaſon, they had to overcome the prejudices of eighteen centuries. Religion, royaliſm, and the feudal ſyſtem, governed Europe for twenty centuries paſt; but with the peace which you have concluded begins the æra of Repreſentative Governments. You have ſucceeded in organizing the great Nation, whoſe vaſt territory is circumſcribed by thoſe limits only which nature herſelf has traced. You have done more. The two fineſt countries of Europe, once celebrated for the arts, ſciences, and great men they produced, ſee the Genius of Liberty riſe from the tombs of their anceſtors. They are two pedeſtals, on which fate is going to place two powerful nations. I have the honour to deliver to you the Treaty ſigned at Campo-Formio, and ratified by his Majeſty the Emperor. This Peace ſecures the liberty, the proſperity, and the glory of the Republic. When the happineſs of the French people ſhall be firmly ſettled on the baſis of the beſt and wiſeſt laws, all Europe will be free."

This ſpeech was received with the moſt enthuſiaſtic ſhouts of applauſe, and anſwered by the Preſident of the Directory, who concluded his harangue in the following manner:

"Citizen General! crown ſo glorious a career by a conqueſt which the great nation owes to its outraged dignity. Go, and by the puniſhment you inflict on the Cabinet of London ſtrike terror into all the governments which ſhall dare to doubt the power of a nation of freemen. Pompey did not diſdain to cruſh a neſt of pirates. Greater than the Roman General, go and chain down the gigantic pirate who lords it over the ſeas: go and puniſh in London crimes which have remained unpuniſhed but too long. Numerous votaries of liberty wait your arrival: you will find no enemy but vice and wickedneſs. They alone ſupport that perfidious Government; ſtrike it down, and let its downfall inform the world, that if the French people are the benefactors of Europe, they are alſo the avengers of the rights of nations."

At the end of this ſpeech, the Preſident and all the Members of the Directory gave him the fraternal embrace; and, after the ceremony was over, the Directors, Generals Buonaparte and Berthier, the Miniſters, Foreign Ambaſſadors, &c. ſat down to a ſuperb dinner, during which, among other toaſts, the following was drank: "The liberty of the ſeas; and may the Republican armies ſoon reſcue them from the yoke of that oppreſſive government which has ſo long tyrannized the globe."

To deprive us of the means of ſtrength, the French Government has had recourſe to a violent and deciſive meaſure. All the Engliſh goods in France were upon one day ſeized and confiſcated throughout the republic, on a law which had not been obſerved. In a meſſage to the Councils, the Directory call for a law more effectually to prevent the introduction of Engliſh goods into France in any manner. They even propoſe to ſhut their ports againſt every neutral veſſel that has touched at an Engliſh port in the courſe of her voyage; to condemn as prizes every ſhip that has the leaſt part of her cargo conſiſting of Engliſh goods, and they actually declare war againſt all the maritime powers that ſhall dare to be the carriers of our produce and manufactures.

The French papers ſtate, that the Engliſh goods already ſeized in Paris only, are

are in value upwards of three millions. The following articles are subject to the arbitrary decree:

1. All kinds of cotton velvet; all kinds of woollen stuffs and cloths, cotton, silk, or mixtures of these; all kinds of quilted serges, nankeenettes and muslins, wrought woollens, cottons, hair-cloth, and tapestry, known as the manufacture of England.

2. All kinds of woollen or cotton caps, single or mixed.

3. Buttons of every kind.

4. All kinds of plated work, hardware, cutlery, watches, tin-work, and other manufactures of steel, iron, copper, block or sheet tin, white iron, or other metals, polished or rough, pure or mixed.

5. Tanned, curried or dressed leather, wrought or unwrought; carriages, mounted or not mounted; harness, and all other kinds of sadlery.

6. Ribbands, hats, gauzes, and shawls, known by the name of English.

7. All kinds of skins for gloves, breeches, or under-waistcoats, and these articles manufactured.

8. All kinds of glass and crystal, except those for the purpose of watches and spectacles.

Sugar refined in loaves or powder.

10. All kinds of crockery or earthen ware, of the manufacture of England.

HAGUE, DEC. 23. Forty-three Batavian Representatives have published a Manifesto, signed by them, wherein they declare that they will not accept any plan of a Constitution, which is not founded on a *true Democracy*, on the most perfect *civil equality*, on a *regular* influence of the people on the Government, and on a clearly determined *responsibility*, of both the Members of the Executive Power. This Manifesto was presented to the Convention on the 21st instant, supported by ten addresses signed by the Citizens of Amsterdam, and being read, the Assembly presented one of the most stormy scenes ever witnessed. It was in vain that the President put on his hat, and called the enraged parties to order. They scarce refrained from blows, and a considerable time elapsed before tranquillity could be restored.

Extract from Admiral de Winter's Speech on his Public Entry at Amsterdam, on the 7th of December.

"However mortifying to the feelings of a man who loves his country, the satisfactory treatment I met with on the part of the enemy, the English, and by the humane and faithful support and assistance they evinced towards my worthy countrymen and fellow-sufferers, whose blood flowed by torrents in their country's cause, have considerably softened the horrors of my situation—nay, worthy Burghers! I must not conceal from you, that the noble liberality of the English Nation, since this bloody contest, justly entitles them to your admiration."

JAN 15, 1798.

Paris Papers state officially that there has been an insurrection at Rome, from which city the French Envoy (Joseph Buonaparte) has fled, several French having been previously massacred. Upon this subject there is a very long letter from the Envoy, written at Florence, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Paris:—

"On the 26th of December (the Envoy says) three individuals called upon him at Rome, to tell him, that on the following night a Revolution would take place; an intimation which he received with some signs of disapprobation; though they enquired whether the French Government would protect them. At four o'clock in the morning of the 28th, he was informed, that there was a revolutionary assembly at the villa Medicis, composed of eighty or a hundred persons. He learned, afterwards, that a patrole had been attacked by sixty men, who were dispersed, after two of the Papal dragoons had been killed. In the mean time, several persons had taken the tricoloured cockade; and the French Envoy proposed to have these arrested, if their names should not be found on his list.

"While his Secretaries were examining this list, twenty of the Insurgents, with French cockades in their hats, desired to see him, shouting "*Live the Republic—Live the Roman People.*" At his command they retired in discontent, and he was soon afterwards informed, that the street was filled with a crowd, amongst whom the spies of the Government shouted *Vive la Republique* louder than the others. The Papal crowd fired upon this crowd within the precincts of his palace: on which he desired the soldiers to retire, and prepared to resist them. A tedious skirmish ensued, in which the French General Daphot, who was to have commanded the grenadiers of the *Army of England*, and two or three others were killed. The Ministers of Spain and Florence then arrived, as well as

as forty Papal troops, and the tumult began to subside; but no person authorised by the Papal Government came to concert on the means of entirely delivering him from the revolters. At nine in the evening he set out from Rome for Florence. He promises to send the Minister for Foreign Affairs further details relative to the Government of Rome, "and (he says) to shew what punishment ought to be inflicted upon it."

Upon the receipt of this letter, the Directory immediately arrested the Papal Minister of Rome at Paris, and sent orders to General Berthier in Italy, to march his columns to the ancient Capitol of the world;—and, as a French paper remarks, "the bell of modern Rome has probably tolled its last hour." Notwithstanding the extortion it has already experienced, the venerable city still holds out too rich and tempting a prey for the Directors not to seize this favourable opportunity (most likely occasioned by their own arts) to gratify their insatiable rapacity.

St. Domingo, Oct. 20. Capt. —— has arrived on the Mole, with the melancholy and horrid account of a mutiny, on the 22d of September, on board the Hermione frigate, when Captain Pigot, and all his Officers, except the surgeon and master's mate, were murdered, as well as most of the marines—in all, more than forty persons. They carried the frigate to Laguana, and delivered her up to the Spanish Governor, on a capitulation to be paid their arrears of pay, to be received as Spanish subjects, and not to be returned, at the end of the war. The mutiny was headed by Captain Pigot's own Coxswain, who had been in different ships four or five years with him. He cut off the Captain's head while asleep.

As soon as Admiral Harvey was acquainted with the circumstance of the Hermione frigate, he sent a flag of truce to the Governor of the Havannah, requesting his Excellency to give up the ship and crew. The governor, we understand, assured him, that he had taken care that the crew should have no correspondence with any Spanish ships, or with the shore; and that he had already written to his Court for instructions how to act.

The following letter is given in the Paris papers; and if genuine, is surely a full justification of the sentence against a Culprit on whom so much mockery of pity has been bestowed.

LETTER OF THOMAS MUIR TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Paris, Dec. 5.—6th year of the French Republic.

Citizen Directors,

Two days have elapsed since I arrived at Paris, very weak, and very indisposed. Permit me to pour out the *dutiful* and grateful effusions of my heart. To you I owe my liberty, to you also I owe my life; but there are considerations of infinitely superior importance, which must strike my mind with an irresistible impulse. Your energetic conduct has preserved liberty not only in France, *but in my Country*, and in all the nations of the world who now groan beneath oppression. It is unnecessary for me to make any protestations of my love for the Republic. Until my last sigh I shall remain faithful *to my adopted Country*. I shall reckon, Citizen Directors, the day when I shall have the honour of being admitted into your presence, the happiest of my life; and if I have passed through dangers and misfortunes, that moment will efface their remembrance, and prove a rich compensation.

THOMAS MUIR.

The present King of Prussia has written the following letter to the Executive Directory.

Frederic William III. by the Grace of God, King of Prussia, Margrave of Brandenburgh, Archchamberlain, and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c.

To the French Republic, and in its name to the Citizens who compose its Executive Directory.

"*Mighty and dear Friends*,

"Providence having disposed of the days of the King my Father, deceased, on the 16th of this month, and having called me to the Throne of my ancestors, I hasten to announce to you these two events, persuaded that you will take a part in the loss I have sustained, and that you will feel yourselves interested in my accession to the regency of the Prussian states. I shall take the greatest care to cultivate and cement the harmony which I find happily established between the two nations; and for that purpose I pray God, high and dear Friends, to have you in his holy keeping.

Your good Friend,

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Berlin, Nov. 17, 1797.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER 20.

THE Duke of Bedford was *surcharged* for *twenty five* servants, in addition to *twenty-six* which he had entertained. They acted in the following capacities:

Porter,	1	Helpers,	21
Gardener,	1	Gamekeeper,	1
Postillion,	1		

The appeal lasted near *an hour and a half*, during which time the Duke endeavoured to convince the Commissioners, that the omission arose solely from his idea, "that as the helpers did not wear a *livery*, and were engaged by the *week*, they were not liable to the *duty*." As he could not be supposed to have wilfully evaded the tax, he conceived the commmissioners had the power to relieve him from the penalty, and requested of them to do it, as he thought obliging him to pay the penalty would fix a stigma on him, of which he was not deserving. But the Commissioners (being of opinion, that as the servants before described were specially named in the act of parliament, there could not be a doubt in the mind of any person reading that act for information, of their liability to the tax) did not think themselves at liberty, under these circumstances, to remit the penalty; they therefore confirmed the surcharge, with the double duty on the twenty-five servants before described; and also on seventeen horses, in addition to thirty which were previously entered.

1798.

JAN. 1. The Court Martial on Captain Williamson pronounced the following sentence:

At a Court Martial holden on board his Majesty's ship Circe, in the River Medway, and continued sitting by adjournments from the 4th of December 1797 to the 1st day of January 1798 inclusive, in pursuance of an order signed by the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of England, and directed to the Members who composed the Court, to try Captain John Williamson, late of his Majesty's ship Agincourt, upon certain charges against him. The Court, after hearing the evidence on the part of the Prosecutor, and the defence, together with all the evidence the Prisoner chose to bring forward; and after having weighed the whole maturely and deliberately, are of opinion that the charges of Cowardice and Disaffection have not been proved against the said Captain Williamson. That the other Charges have been proved in part, therefore the Court pronounces the following SENTENCE:

"*That the said Captain* JOHN WILLIAMSON *be put at the bottom of the List of Post Captains, and be* RENDERED INCAPABLE OF EVER SERVING ON BOARD ANY OF HIS MAJESTY's SHIPS."

Signed by the Court, &c.

As soon as Mr. Binstead, the Judge Advocate, had concluded the sentence, the President informed the Provost Marshal that Captain Williamson was no longer in his custody, and the Court then dissolved.

The Court was uncommonly crouded, notwithstanding which a perfect silence and stillness prevailed. Captain Williamson, during the whole of his trial, conducted himself with much firmness: he heard the sentence with fortitude, and on retiring, bowed to the Court.

8. By a letter last from Mr. Handy, (the celebrated equestrian performer), the loss of the Viceroy packet, from Liverpool to Dublin, is confirmed. Mr. Handy lost seventeen horses and twenty-seven persons belonging to his company (including their families) were on board. Among those who unfortunately perished were the admired child of promise (Mr. H.'s daughter), Mr. Robinson, his wife, and four children; Mr. Carr, his wife, and two children; the wife of Mr. Davies, with two children. Mr. Handy, Mr. L. White, Mr. Davis, and Madame Simmonet, were fortunately in another packet.

SURRY SESSIONS.

The King v. Isaac Rawlinson.

This was a prosecution against the driver of one of the Greenwich stage-coaches, who, in driving a race with one of his brethren of the whip, drove with such violence against one of the servants of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales in the month of August last, whilst he preceded her Royal Highness's carriage, as to throw him and his horse down into a ditch, whereby he narrowly escaped with his life.

Ingram, another coachman, submitted himself soon after the offence was committed

mitted, and some very respectable inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Greenwich having petitioned her Royal Highness in his behalf, his apology and submission were accepted. No such apology having been made by Rawlinson, a bill of indictment was preferred and found against him at the last Michaelmas sessions at Kingston, upon which he was this day arraigned, when he moved, by his counsel, to plead guilty to the charge, and to submit to a small fine, upon the ground of his having also made a satisfactory apology and submission to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Court being fully satisfied that such an apology had been made, and particularly that HER Royal Highness the Princess of Wales had been graciously pleased to forgive the prisoner for the offence he had committed;

Lord Grantley, the chairman, after commenting upon the enormity of the offence, and the illustrious and amiable example of moderation and forgiveness he had met with, pronounced the sentence of the Court, which was, that he should pay a fine of six shillings and eightpence, and give sureties for his good behaviour for two years. His Lordship at the same time assured the prisoner, that if it had not been for the gracious interferences of their Royal Highnesses, he would have been sent to the House of Correction, and kept to hard labour for that time.

Plymouth, Jan 13. On the morning of the 11th, the Cerberus, of thirty-two guns, Captain Drew, arrived in Cawsand Bay from Cork, having under her convoy the Reynard of 20 guns, and Epervoir, of 16 guns, French privateers, which had been captured by her in November last: During the night of the 10th and morning of the 11th, the wind blew from the southward with great violence, attended by a very heavy sea, and for the most part hard rain. This state of the weather continued until about half past one o'clock, P. M. when the wind abated considerably, and veered a little to the westward of the south. All the morning, till that time, the Reynard was in great danger of driving on the rocks in Firestone Bay; but she fortunately escaped, and is now safe in Hamoaze. As soon as the gale abated a little, Captain Drew, of the Cerberus, Mr. James Drew, acting lieutenant of the same ship, and nephew to Captain Drew, Captain Pulling, late of the Penguin, of 18 guns, now on the Cork station, Mr. Poore and Mr. Daily, midshipmen, Captain Drew's coxswain, and a black servant belonging to Captain Pulling, together with a boat's crew of six sailors, left Cawsand Bay in the Cerberus's barge, and steered for Hamoaze, Captain Drew having letters from Admiral Kingsmill, at Cork, for the port admiral here. They made their passage very safely, though the sea ran very hollow, until they came abreast of Redding Point, and at the opening of Hamoaze; but about two o'clock P. M. as they were passing the bridge, a very narrow channel, situate between Mount Edgecombe and St. Nicholas's Island, they found, notwithstanding the wind had much abated, that the swell of the sea there was very heavy, occasioned by the then strong ebb tide from the harbour running counter to the southerly wind and sea, the ground beneath being very rocky, and the water shoal. Although we may fairly presume that the utmost care was taken by Captain Drew to guard against accidents, he could not prevent the melancholy fate which awaited him and his companions: when they got abreast nearly of St. Nicholas's Island, a heavy sea broke into the boat, which rendered her situation very dangerous. Captain Drew now became alarmed, and instantly pulled off his coat to be prepared for the worst, at the same time advising all hands in the boat to consider of the best means of saving their lives, in case any still more imminent danger should arise. His fears were soon realized, for the sea which first struck the boat was instantly followed by two others, by which she foundered, and dreadful to relate, every person on board her, except two of the sailors, perished! Not being able to swim, each of them secured an oar, and on these they were driven to the rocks at Mount Edgecombe, by which means their lives were providentially preserved. Captain Drew was observed by these men for some time combating the waves, and endeavouring to reach the shore, but his strength being exhausted, he sunk in their sight: his coat has been since picked up, and the letters for the port admiral found in the pocket of it. Captain Pulling had been lately promoted to the rank of Post Captain, and took passage from Cork in the Cerberus, to join his Majesty's ship Hindostan, of 54 guns, now fitting in this harbour for a store-ship, to the command of which he was just appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty. A short time since, he married a daughter of Admiral Kingsmill, whom, among many other dear relatives, he has left to deplore this dreadful

ful catastrophe. Captain Drew was unmarried, but has many very near relations at Saltash, about four miles from the spot where the accident happened, to lament his unhappy fate.

Captain Drew and Captain Pulling were both officers of exemplary characters in their profession, much beloved by their officers and men, and have rendered their country eminent services during the time they have been cruizing on the Irish station. In short, at a period like the present, when great exertions are necessary to defeat the designs of a dangerous enemy, the loss of such men is to be deplored by the country in general. Several of the dead bodies have been taken up, but we cannot find that either of the officers is among the number.

A GENERAL BILL

Of all the Christenings and Burials, from December 14, 1796, to December 12, 1797.

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls,	1180
Buried,	1179
Christened in the 16 parishes without the walls,	4414
Buried,	3572
Christened in the 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surry, —	8654
Buried, — —	7447
Christened in the 10 parishes in the city and liberty of Westminster,	4397
Buried, — —	4816

Christened { Males 9615, Females 9030 } In all 18,645

Buried { Males 8577, Females 8437 } In all 17,014

WHEREOF HAVE DIED,

Under two years — —	5110
Between two and five —	1422
Five and ten — —	606
Ten and twenty — —	581
Twenty and thirty —	1262
Thirty and forty — —	1692
Forty and fifty — —	1754
Fifty and sixty — —	1678
Sixty and seventy — —	1359
Seventy and eighty —	1069
Eighty and ninety — —	401
Ninety and one hundred —	64
A hundred — —	1
A hundred and two —	1
Hundred and three —	1
Hundred and seven —	1
Hundred and seventeen —	1

Decreased in the burials this year 2274.

There have been executed in Middlesex and Surry twenty-four, of which number fifteen only have been reported to be buried as such within the Bill of Mortality.

MARRIAGES.

LORD Sheffield, M. P. for Bristol, to Lady Anne North, daughter of the late Earl of Guildford.

Janus Traill, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Porter, youngest daughter of the late Sir James Porter.

Samuel Bosanquet, jun. esq. to Miss Whatman, of Vintners, in Kent.

Pascoe Grenfill, esq. of Taplow, Bucks, to Miss Georgiana St. Leger, youngest daughter of the late Lord Doneraile.

Thomas Seward Beachcroft, esq. to Miss Charlotte Lewis, of Frederick's place.

William Phillips Inge, esq. to Lady Elizabeth Euphemia Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

Andrew Hacket, esq. jun. of Moxhall park, Warwickshire, to Miss Adderley, of Coton, Staffordshire.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

DECEMBER 8.

AT Bath, Lieutenant-Colonel William Horne, of the 48th regiment.

At Brandon, in his 76th year, Mr. John Brewer, merchant and quaker.

12. Ewen Cameron, esq. of Glenives, near Fort William, Scotland.

13. The Rev. Robert Adkin, rector of East and West Rainhans, in his 81st year. He was nephew of Dr. More, bishop of Ely.

14. At Clifton, Samuel Roycroft, esq.

John Bosquain, esq. of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, in his 83d year.

16. William Heath, esq. of Stanstead hall, in the county of Essex.

Mr. Foster Reynolds, of Carshalton, linen bleacher.

At

At Walworth, in his 76th year, John Lodge Cowley, esq. F. R. S. formerly professor of mathematics at the royal military academy, Woolwich.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr. James Gordon, principal accountant to the British linen bank.

19. William Smith, esq. one of the clerks of the treasury.

Mr. William Heathfield, of Bethnal-green.

Lately, at Belmont, Thos. Lowfield, esq.

20. Mr. William Holmuden, of Chatham, in his 83d year.

21. Mr. William Midford, surgeon, of the Crescent, Minories.

A. Holbeche, esq. of Slowley hill, Warwickshire, by a fall from his horse in hunting.

At the Manse Kilrenny, Scotland, the Rev. Mr. William Beat, in the 87th year of his age.

22. At Bangor Ferry, Fewster Johnson, esq. of Ilchester hill, in the county of Durham, and colonel of the loyal Durham fencible infantry.

24. Richard Rayley, esq. of Peckam, Surry.

At Wells, the Rev. T. Payne, M. A. one of the canons residentiary of the cathedral church, and rector of Llangattock.

26. At Camberwell, Mr. Abel Dickens, formerly ironmonger in Leadenhall street, and one of the common council of Aldgate ward.

John Wilkes, esq. alderman of Farringdon Without, and chamberlain of the city of London. (See page 17.)

At Bath, Knight Michell, esq. late of Fulmore, Huntingdonshire.

Mr. John East, of Crispin-street, Spitalfields.

27. At Camberwell, Mr. Thomas Mac Gregor.

Mr. John Crozier Hart, son of the late Alderman Hart.

Mr. Thomas Balle, of Exeter, aged 73, upwards of forty years chief clerk of the customs of that port.

Lately, in St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh, aged 72, Charles Steuart, esq. formerly surveyor-general in North America.

29. Mr. Jeremiah Rudsdell, of Northampton.

At Dover, Robert Colt, esq. of Auldame.

30. In Dublin, Mr Thomas Blanchard, late of Covent Garden Theatre, a victim to intemperance, on account of which he had been dismissed from his situation on the London stage.

31. At Foulkstone, Mr. William Collins, of Brenchley, in Kent.

Lately, at Charlton, in Hampshire, the Rev. John Newcome, aged 28, son of Mr. Newcome, of Devonshire-place.

1798.

JANUARY 1. At Oxford, Dr. Timothy Neve, prebendary of Worcester, and margaret professor of divinity in the university of Oxford. He was of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. Feb. 22, 1744; B. D. Feb. 27, 1753; and D. D. July 13, 1758. He was author of

(1) On Teaching with Authority. A Visitation Sermon, 8vo. 1747.

(2) The comparative Blessings of Christianity. A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, July 8, 1759, 8vo.

(3) Animadversions on Mr. Phillips's History of the Life of Cardinal Pole, 8vo. 1766.

(4) Eight Sermons preached before the University of Oxford in the year 1781, at the Lecture founded by the Rev. John Bampton, 8vo. 1781.

2. Mrs. Patton, wife of Capt. Patton, in the East India Company's service.

At Middleton, near Edinburgh, Robert Hepburn, esq. of Clerkington, one of the commissioners of customs in Scotland.

3. Mr. Edward Hall, apothecary, and secretary to the Whig Club.

William Allen, esq. at Blackheath.

Mr. Noble, of Bretton, near Wakefield.

4. Mrs. Allen, wife of Ralph Knight Allen, esq. of New House, in the county of Essex.

At Dawlish, in Devonshire, in his 25th year, the Rev. Thomas Palmer.

Mr. Thos. Wright, late of the house of Smith, Wright, and Gray, bankers in Lombard-street, aged 75 years.

At Ackworth, the Rev. Charles Butler, vicar of Bolton apud Dearn.

6. Mr. Francis Kemble, of Swithin's-lane.

Mr. Noble, of Pontefract, surgeon and apothecary, in his 40th year, brother of the above Mr. Noble.

Lately, at Staunton Mill, Northamptonshire, Mr. William Osborn, miller.

8. Sir Ralph Milbanke, father of Lady Melbourne.

At Southampton, Major Lockhart Russell.

Mr. William Gunn, of Gainsborough, aged 79 years.

9. Mr. Thomas Edgerton, of Giltspur-street, West Smithfield, in his 78th year.

At the Hot Wells, Bristol, Lord Lisle.

At Hull, in his second mayoralty, and in his 81st year, John Banks, esq.

10. Mr. Thos. Breary, one of the yeomen of the guard.

Mrs. Vefey, of Laytonftone, Effex, widow of Thos. Vefey, efq.

Mr. Walter Grove, mafter of the King's head, at Rochefter, by a wound with a piftol from footpads, near Shooter's hill, a few days before.

11. J. Kingftone, efq. of Upper Harley-ftreet.

At Hull, General Adams, aged 68, formerly in the Eaft India Company's fervice, then in garrifon at Hull.

12. Mr. James Bazil, Winchefter-ftreet.

Lady Beauchamp Proctor, widow of the late Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, of Langley park, Norfolk.

At Alresford, Oliver Beckett, efq.

13. Mr. John Lewis Baumgartner, merchant, in his 68th year.

Mr. John Martin, attorney.

Mr. John Pinchbeck, of John-ftreet, St. George's in the Eaft, aged 87.

Lately, at Afhby de-la-Zouch, aged 76, Thomas Kirkland, M. D. He was author of

(1.) A Treatife on Gangrenes, in which the cafes that require the ufe of the Bark, and thofe in which it is pernicious (unlefs joined with proper correctives), are afcertained: and the objections to its efficacy in the cure of Gangrenes confidered, 8vo. 1754.

(2) An Effay on the Methods of fuppreffing Hæmorrhage from divided Arteries, 8vo. 1763.

(3) An Effay towards an Improvement in the Cure of thofe Difeafes which are the Caufes of Fevers, 8vo. 1767.

(4) A Reply to Mr. Maxwell's Anfwer to Mr. Kirkland's Effay on Fevers, wherein the Utility of the Practice of fuppreffing them is further exemplified, vindicated, and enforced, 8vo. 1769.

(5) Obfervations upon Mr. Pott's General Remarks on Fractures, &c. 8vo. 1770.

(6) Appendix to the Obfervations upon Mr. Pott's General Remarks on Fractures, 8vo. 1771.

(7) A Treatife on Child-bed Fevers, and on the Methods of preventing them, &c. 8vo. 1774.

(8) Animadverfions on a late Treatife on the Kink Cough, 8vo. 1774.

(9) Thoughts on Amputation. Being a Supplement to the Letters on Compound Fractures, and a Comment on Dr. Belguer's Book on this Operation, &c. 8vo. 1780.

(10) An Inquiry into the prefent State of Medical Surgery; including the Analogy betwixt external and internal Diforders, and the Infeparability of thefe Branches of the fame Profeffion, Vol. i. 8vo. 1783. Vol. ii. 8vo. 1786.

(11) A Commentary on Apoplectic and Paralytic Affections, and on the Difeafes connected with the fubject, 8vo. 1794.

(12) Obfervations on the Ufe of Spunge after Amputations, *Med. Obs. & Inq.* Vol. ii.

14. William Stone, efq. of Robert-ftreet, Adelphi.

Thos. Brandon, efq. of Upminfter, Effex, aged 75.

15. At Berrington, Herefordfhire, in her 66th year, the honourable Mrs. Harley, wife of Thos. Harley, efq.

At Hull, the Rev. Thos. Browne, late of Bridlington, in his 26th year.

16. Mr. Crippen, of Great Tower-ftreet.

Thos. Greenhill, efq. of Watford, Hertfordfhire.

17. Thomas Watfon, efq. of Eaftcot.

At Hatfield, Dr. Francis Penrofe, of Stonehoufe, Plymouth.

At Greenwich, Mr. Thos. Cobham, many years a furgeon in the navy.

At Clifton, near Briftol, General Sir John Dalling, K. B.

18. Mr. Cobham, watchmaker, of St. John's-ftreet, Clerkenwell.

DEATHS ABROAD.

JULY 20. In St. Dominica, Capt. Anthony Wingrove, of Bath, Brigadier-Major to Brigadier-General Blundel.

AUG. 17. At St. George, in Grenada, Mr. Robert Boulter, of Bath.

SEPT. 17. At Roffeau, in Dominica, the Right Hon. Lady Georgina Johnftone, fecond daughter of the Earl of Hopetown, and wife to the Hon. Cochrane Johnftone, governor of that ifland.

Lately, at Demerara, George Frederick Parry, efq.

NOV. 30. At Pifa, William Henry Lambton, efq. M. P. for Durham.

DEC. 15. At Hanau, Sir Alexander Crawford, late Englifh commiffary with the Auftrian army.

JAN. 28, 1797. At Dacca, in Bengal, Charles Taylor, efq. a fenior merchant in the Eaft India Company's fervice.

In his paffage from the Weft Indies to America, Robert Mafters, M. D. phyfician to the Britifh forces at St. Domingo, and late of Great Pulteney-ftreet, Bath.

DEC. 23. His ferene highnefs Frederick Eugene, reigning duke of Wirtemberg, at his palace at Stutgardt, aged 65 years, eleven months, and two days. He was born the 21ft of January 1732; fucceeded his brother Louis Eugene the 20th of March 1793.

In the Eaft Indies, Lieutenant-Colonel John Cox.

EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JANUAARY 1798.

Days	Bank Stock	3perCt Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3perCt Scrip.	4perCt 1777.	5perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
23	118	48 3/8	49 5/8 a 3/4	—	59 3/8	—	13 7-16	6 1-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 14s.	—
24	Sunday																		
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	118	48 1/4	49 3/8 a 1/2	—	59 1/4	—	13 3/8	6 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 13s.	—
30	—	48 1/4	49 3/8 a 1/2	—	59 1/4	—	13 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 13s.	—
31	Sunday																		
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	118 3/4	48 1/4	49 3/8 a 1/2	—	59 1/4	—	13 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 13s.	—
3	118 1/4	48 1/4	49 3/8 a 1/2	—	59 1/4	—	13 3/8	6 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 13s.	—
4	118	48 3/8	49 1/2	—	59 3/8	—	13 7-16	6 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 16s.	—
5	—	48 1/2	49 1/2 a 5/8	—	59 3/8	—	13 7-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 16s.	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Sunday																		
8	—	48 3/8	47 3/4 a 48	—	59 3/8	69 7/8	13 7-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 15s.	—
9	—	48 3/4	48 1/8 a 1/4	—	59 1/2	70 1/8	13 7-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	48 3/4	48 1/8 a 1/4	—	59 5/8	70 1/8	13 1/2	6 3-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 15s. 6d.	—
11	119	48 3/4	48 1/8 a 1/4	—	59 5/8	70 1/4	13 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	146	—	12 dis.	—	1/2 dis,	11l. 15s.	—
12	—	48 1/2	47 3/4 a 7/8	—	59 1/2	70	13 7-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 dis.	—	5/8 dis.	11l. 14s. 6d	—
13	—	48 1/2	47 3/4 a 7/8	—	59 1/2	70	13 7-16	6 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 14s.	—
14	Sunday																		
15	118 1/4	48 3/4	47 5/8 a 3/4	—	59 3/8	69 7/8	13 7-16	6 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/2 dis.	11l. 14s.	—
16	118 1/4	48 3/8	47 5/8 a 3/4	—	59 3/8	69 3/4	13 7-16	6 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 14s.	—
17	—	48 3/8	47 5/8 a 3/4	—	59 3/8	69 3/4	13 7-16	6 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 13s.	—
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	48 1/2	47 3/4 a 48	—	59 1/2	69 7/8	13 7-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 13s. 6d	—
20	—	48 1/4	47 1/2 a 5/8	—	59 1/4	69 5/8	13 7-16	6 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 13s.	—
21	Sunday																		
22	—	48 1/4	47 1/4 a 5/8	—	59 1/4	69 5/8	13 3/8	6 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11l. 13s. 6d.	—

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols the higheft and loweft Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the higheft Price only.